Wilmington Journal.

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GENERAL R. E. COLSTON.

We are sure that our readers will thank us for laying before them the highly interesting and instructive letter from our former fellow-citizen, now attached officially to the government of Egypt. The letter is well written and highly entertaining, touching upon subjects peculiarly interesting to those who can visit the countries through which he passed only in books and newspapers.

We are glad to learn from the General that he is much better pleased with his position and the country than he anticipated. He speaks in glowing terms of his reception by Generals Stone and Loring, of Federal and Confederate renown, and of his treatment by all of those with whom he has been thrown socially and officially. He certainly has carried with him to his distant home the best wishes and kindest remembrances of the people of Wilmington.

VIRGINIA BEWARE—GRANT SUPPORTS HIM, WHO CAN DENY HIM!

President Grant has that disposition esteemed good in private life that induces a man to stand by his friends. He interfered in the Virginia Radical Convention and dictated the nomination of "Colonel" R. W. Hughes as their candidate for Governor. He now announces his purpose, so the telegram of yesterday stated, to give "Colonel" Hughes "his support in the coming campaign."

Judging the future by the past, Grant's aid will be "material aid," and it will doubtless be "placed where it will do most good."

Money, threats and intimidation of every kind will be plentiful. Revenue officers will suddenly be seized with a wonderful zeal in the enforcement of the laws of their country.

The traditional Virginia gentleman will scarcely dare to exercise his wonted hospitality, even in so mild a way as that of giving to his neighbor a chew of tobacco, without first being sure that when the quid is cut off a revenue stamp will also be cancelled.

It were well also for the venerable old gentleman when the matutinal milk punch is sent to his welcome guest in the early dawn to awaken in him those feelings of thankfulness that we ever ought to cherish for all the good gifts of this life, to see to it, that the glass has upon it also a proper revenue stamp.

Ye people who extract the juice of the corn; ye people who extract the juice of the apple to make glad the heart of man; ye people who prepare the fragrant weed to solace his cares, beware! Danger cometh nigh. Grant is out on the war-path. He supporteth Hughes.

Threats and intimidations, persecutions and indictments in the Federal Courts to be quashed if you and your friends "vote right;" still houses shut up or threatened to be shut up, tobacco factories closed or threatened to be closed; these are some of the things that constitute the material aid the Federal forces give to the candidate whom Grant "supports."

And we are a free people, a sovereign people, and Grant is our President, our servant. Alas! alas! we fear there is a mistake somewhere!

A FIELD DAY IN POLITICS.

Tuesday was eventful in political movements, which are more than ordinary interesting from the fact that the Democratic Conservative party of Ohio and Virginia, cutting away from all entangling alliances, swung around into its old channels, with the Constitution of the United States for its chart. Both Conventions were remarkable for the number and character of the delegates in attendance, and for their representative character. Both unanimously and enthusiastically disavowed and repudiated the mistakes of the Democratic Presidential campaign. Both nominated men of the most unmistakable political records. In both States the party goes before the people upon plain issues, with leaders whose personal and political characters are well understood. It is to be a square fight upon plain and well defined political issues.

We are heartily glad of it. We are sick and tired of contesting with the Northern Radicals and the Southern negroes, and we hope to see no more of it in North Carolina at least. The Conservative party has already made itself ridiculous, if it has not brought defeat by time-serving compromises and disgusting appeals to the deaf "man and brother." If any better evidence is wanting of the determination of the negro not to vote with the Southern whites, than former elections have afforded, it has been furnished by the recent vote on the Constitutional Amendments. Negroes have voted against them almost solidly, for no other reason than that the men of character and property wanted them adopted. It is just impossible to win their confidence, and further efforts will not only be futile but disgraceful.

Virginia has proudly led off, nominating men distinguished in State and Confederate history, and her people will ratify the nominations with an enthusiasm which will demonstrate the wisdom of the action.

It may be that Ohio is not prepared for the position assumed by the Democratic Convention, though we have faith in the predictions of Senator Thurman, as we have the highest admiration for his gigantic intellect and faultless political record, and honor him for his noble efforts in the Senate in behalf of States rights, and his manly defense of our helpless section. Be this as it may, however, we are certain that defeat will not be so overwhelming nor so humiliating as have been all efforts at compromise which have marked the last campaigns of the Democratic party in that State.

We hail these movements with pleasure. These are, indeed, "new departures" which will restore honor and principle, and must be rewarded with success.

OLD VIRGINIA FOREVER!

The Conservative Convention completed its Gubernatorial ticket on yesterday by the nomination of Colonel R. E. Withers as the Conservative candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and a happier one could not be made nor in a handsomer manner. It will be borne in mind that Colonel Withers ran General Kemper to the throat-latch for the nomination for Governor, and yet, when called upon by the people of his native State to occupy a subordinate position, he sacrificed every pardonable feeling of personal pride and told them magnanimously and generously, like the true Virginia gentleman that he is, that he was ready to fight in their behalf whenever and wherever it might please them to put him.

A proud man was never called upon to make a greater sacrifice of personal feeling than Colonel Withers was called upon to make when he was asked to take the second place upon the Virginia ticket, and Colonel Withers deserves and will receive the warmest gratitude, not only of Virginia, but of the whole South.

If there had been any doubt of the result, the unselfish patriotism of Colonel Withers has removed that doubt.

We congratulate our brethren of Virginia upon the grand spectacle of unselfish patriotism and devotion that has been presented to the country. A grander event has rarely adorned her proud history.

WILMINGTON AND THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Anticipating the expiration of the freight contract between the North Carolina Railroad, the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad and the various lines north of Weldon, on the first of the present month, which had so long discriminated against all facilities *via* Goldsboro for the interchange of business to and from points along the North Carolina Railroad and the North over the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and which practically shut off Wilmington from a trade with a considerable extent of country which naturally belonged here, the latter road demanded as an act of justice that the advantages of its Southern terminus (Wilmington) should be recognized. Being nearer to all the stations of the North Carolina Railroad than any other Atlantic port, and bound to them by common State interests and feelings, Wilmington has long felt the injustice and loss which this contract entailed upon her, and her merchants will be glad to know of this action on the part of the officials of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

We are glad to lear: that the proper and reasonable request of this road has been very readily granted by the management of the North Carolina Railroad, and that local tariffs have been adopted in accordance with actual distances, thus opening that section again to staple articles dealt in here. We hope our enterprising merchants will take immediate advantage of this movement and supply Central North Carolina with groceries, which less freight rates will enable them to place at all points along the North Carolina Railroad cheaper than they can be supplied from Norfolk or Charleston.

The Wilmington and Weldon Railroad also asked that the advantages of through rates and connections should be enjoyed, and that through Northern business from Portsmouth *via* Weldon and Goldsboro, and by steamers to Wilmington and thence by rail to Goldsboro should be made. This was also granted, and already, we learn, this business is resuming its old channels. This will not only add greatly to the earnings of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, but will give our steamers additional freights.

Believing that the building up of all these interests will add to the prosperity of Wilmington, we record these facts with much pleasure. We have long desired, as a State and local measure, to see the break in the North Carolina system of railroads at Goldsboro mended, and have North Carolina ports reap some of the benefits of North Carolina business. This interest will be at least temporarily subserved by this new arrangement, and we hope it will be long before anything happens to interrupt it.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Trinity College has not only done much for education in North Carolina, but it promises to do very much more; certainly it will do very much more if it shall continue under the supervision of its present able and efficient Faculty.

It was never our fortune to be at Trinity, either as a student or as a visitor even, but it may not be out of place, possibly, to say that we cherish for that institution a regard scarcely inferior to that entertained by those who spent their student days in its halls—a regard growing out of an attachment for a company composed mainly of its preceptors and its students of that day, that belonged to the regiment we had the honor to command when we all "wore the gray."

Trinity did its whole duty, whether in camp or in field, in marching or in fighting, under the banner of LEE.—We feel sure that it will not falter now in the path of duty that lies before it "in these dull piping times of peace."

Ever ready to say a kind word for Trinity, and to do all in our power to advance its interests—interests still watched over by some of our old comrades in arms—we publish, and without solicitation, the following extract taken from a letter in the last *Christian Advocate*:

I am pleased to inform the public that a *new wing* to the College has been commenced—ninety feet long, sixty feet wide, and three stories high, and when completed will present a handsome appearance. We wish to complete this building by next June. It will not do for us to fail, if we would sustain our character as a church. *We have the ability, if we hat the will.* We design making Trinity College the centre of attraction for the young men of our noble old State. But we cannot do this unless our people will give us their patronage and *money*. We need both, especially the latter. Why will not our people patronize their own schools, and endeavor to cultivate a high-toned church and State pride? But there are many doubting ones in our land who think that nothing good can come out Nazareth.

We are the strongest and most influential church in the State, and I know that we can sustain all of our Institutions of learning if we will try. Then let us try. I wish to make the following propositions: I want one hundred persons to give me one hundred dollars each; two hundred persons to give me fifty dollars each; and four hundred persons to give me twenty-five dollars each. Now just see what *only seven hundred* persons could give to God and his cause, if they were so inclined. May God incline them, and thousands of others to do their duty! Several have complied with the above propositions. There are many who could give more, and many who do not feel able to give as much as I have suggested,—well, give what you can; but be sure to take stock in Trinity College, and thereby become personally interested.

Our plan for raising funds is by donations only, in cash and notes. I have had promises of help, and no doubt those promises will be fulfilled.

But it is impossible for me to see all those who intend to aid us in person. I therefore earnestly request my friends to communicate with me, without delay, by check, money order, or registered letter, and I will take great pleasure in giving them credit for the amount sent. *Make up your minds to do something, and then do it as soon as possible.* I expect to spend the next three weeks in the Charlotte and Salisbury Districts. Wishing all great prosperity, and hoping to have liberal responses to my appeal, I remain,

Yours respectfully,
B. B. CULBRETH,
Agent Trinity College.
Trinity College, N. C.

"INNOCENT HOLDERS" AND THEIR FRAUDULENT BONDS.

It is rarely that so much sound, good, hard sense is to be found in so small a space as that contained in the following article from the Chicago *Tribune*. We commend it most cordially to our readers:

In cases where a State or municipal government has been made nominally responsible by the unlawful and fraudulent acts of public officials, and whenever it is clear that public bonds have been issued in flagrant violation of the law, there is no more obligation upon the Government to redeem these bogus pledges than there would be upon an individual to pay a forged note issued by one of his clerks. As an instance of public duty in such cases, may be cited a decision of Judge Dillon, of the United States Circuit Court in Kansas, relative to municipal bonds issued in violation of law. A question arose in Osage county whether taxes should be levied to meet the bonds voted by that county to private manufacturing companies, and it was referred to the Attorney-General of the State, who decided that "no official should levy and no person should pay such a tax." This decision was based upon one of Judge Dillon's, in which he declared all municipal bonds issued in aid of purely private enterprises to be null and void. The Attorney-General of the State added that, in this decision, "Judge Dillon merely gave voice to the unanimous judgment of the bar of this State."—In refusing to redeem this class of bonds, the municipal governments of Kansas cannot be charged with repudiation.

Of the same class with the municipal bonds described above are many of the State bonds issued by the carpet-bag governments of Southern States. It is announced that the State Treasurer of South Carolina has prepared a statement showing what proportion of the State bonds are bogus, and it is predicted that the State will refuse to pay them. Thereupon the Philadelphia *Press* says "Very likely these were fraudulently issued, but if repudiated at this time the loss will certainly fall on innocent parties." If there is no doubt that the bonds were fraudulently issued, then it is not easy to see how the circumstance that a portion of them may be held by innocent parties makes it incumbent on the State to pay obligations which it never assumed. The "innocent parties," if there be any in this case, have their remedy against the guilty parties who swindled them. But the State, being an innocent party itself in case the bonds were fraudulently issued, cannot reasonably be expected to shoulder the sins and make good the thefts of common swindlers, because the crime happens to have been committed in its name. If the State goes into this kind of business, it will henceforth be principally engaged in robbing its own people to pay "innocent parties" the money out of which they may be swindled. The fact is, however, that carpet-bag State bonds of the class described seldom find their way into the hands of innocent parties. It is not reasonable to suppose that many men have invested their money legitimately in this class of securities. The money was advanced upon these fraudulent bonds, it is well known, by a certain clique of speculating bankers, who went into the game with their eyes open, and took a large risk with the prospect of a large profit. They shaved these bonds enormously with good reason to suppose that they were fraudulent. Even if they were not acquainted with the details of the fraud, which is unlikely, there was *prima facie* evidence of fraud in the anxiety of carpet-baggers to dispose of their bonds at any price. Indeed, there is some reason to think that the original purchasers of these securities bought them in the belief that their party influence would some day induce Congress to give a national guarantee for their payment. A movement of this kind, it will be remembered, was actually developed in the last Congress.

The same rule that applies to bogus State and municipal securities also applies to fraudulent bonds and stocks of every description, and especially to what is known as watered stocks. The Nation claims that the whipping out of these fictitious and fraudulent issues of stocks would also throw the burden of loss upon innocent parties, and talks feelingly of widows and orphans. We decline to be moved by such appeals. The bulk of watered stocks is in the hands of the Vanderbilts, Goulds, Tom Scotts and other speculators. It is constantly changing hands, but it rarely finds its way among the widows or orphans. About the very last investment sought by people of small means or in regular business is watered railroad stock. Its character is well known by the people who deal in it. But, if it is true that a limited number of unsuspecting holders would suffer by its cancellation, this fact furnishes no argument why it should not be canceled. Its issue was in most cases unlawful in the beginning, and it was the duty of purchasers to inform themselves of this fact, if they did not already know it. Every guardian, trustee, or agent who has invested the money of a widow or orphan in fictitious stocks or bonds of any kind has been guilty of a breach of trust, for it was his duty to ascertain the nature of the securities which he was buying. It is sheer sophistry to maintain that a palpable fraud should be sustained because a few innocent persons have permitted themselves to be swindled or neglected to investigate the character of the securities which they were buying.

From an Occasional Correspondent of the Journal.

Texas—Its Climate, Soil and Advantages Generally.

LEONA, LEON COUNTY, TEXAS, July 20th, 1873.

Editors Journal:—Thinking that a letter from the "Lone Star State" would be of interest to the readers of your widely-circulated journal, and the writer being from your State, would like to give them an item or two from Texas, and, with your consent, will proceed:

Texas is, indeed, a great State.—Many newspapers in the States of Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina have been trying to make out Texas a hoax, but they have failed. True it is, people work in Texas, a little, but not to hurt; as a general thing Texans won't work much. All they have to do is to plant their corn early, in the latter part of February and the first week in March; give it about three ploughings and one hoeing, "so called," the corn being merely thinned out with the hoe; then they "let it rip," and such corn! It is generally from a foot to two feet and a half apart, and every stalk has two ears, sometimes three.—It seems as if the corn is under some magic influence during the months of June and July. Farmers hardly ever get through with the third ploughing; the corn gets so large and tall that it is almost impossible to work in it, it being so hot—not one breath of air hardly. Corn is "laid by" about the 1st of June.

Cotton is planted in April and is "laid by" in July, in the bottoms or lowlands it generally grows head high; on uplands, about waist high. It is no trouble to make a crop in Texas; the trouble is, a person generally makes more than he can gather, more cotton especially.

The raccoons are very troublesome in the corn, but they hurt not the farmer financially or otherwise. They destroy a good deal of corn, but it is never missed in the barn at gathering time. The farmer's barn is always plumb full of corn any way and what little the coons eat is not begrudged.

Rain in Texas, is as it is as regular as in the other States, but we always have a plenty to insure a good crop. We generally have too much at a time, it is not scattered enough; we have about three days hard rain, and then it will be four, six and sometimes eight weeks before we have any more.

The water in Texas is as good as any in the United States. There is some very bad water, but bad water can be found in any State in the Union. On the prairies, the people use cisterns. I have drank cistern water, and find it very palatable. It is not as cold as well water, but it has a good sweet taste.

Sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, peas, cabbage, okra, tomatoes, beans, cucumbers and watermelons can be raised in abundance. In brief, everything that belongs to the vegetable kingdom can be raised in Texas. It is no trouble for them to grow.

Texas has some poor land, but the poorest sand-hill in Texas will bring as good corn and cotton as some of the best highlands in North Carolina. These are plain facts, and I defy any man to dispute them. And I would say to all North Carolinians that are hesitating about coming to Texas, "come on; land is cheap and good. If you will work as hard and as industriously in Texas as you are obliged to do in the Old North State, you will, in a few years, lay up a fortune."

People here in Texas work about one-half of their time, and live well. Does it not look reasonable that if a man would work hard all the time in Texas that he would soon get rich? I think it looks very likely. Land is cheap, houses are cheap, and labor is high.

Health is as good as in any other State. I have seen less sick people in Texas since I have been here than I have in the "Old North State."

So come to Texas, the land of peace and plenty, and leave the moles and sand-fiddlers to plow the sands of the "Old North State."

A NORTH CAROLINIAN.

A Lesson for Richmond.

Alexander McDonald, Esq., writes to the Lynchburg Virginian from Glasgow, Scotland:

"One illustration will show the immense energies which Glasgow has put forth in the path of physical development and material prosperity. It is the deepening of the Clyde and the formation of a splendid harbor out of what was once a dirty, shallow little stream. This is one of the great marvels of the place. You may have seen much of shipping you may have roamed along the crowded docks of Liverpool, or sailed through the forests of masts which stretch for miles below London; but you will probably never witness a greater triumph of human industry, enterprise, and sagacity than is afforded in the construction of Glasgow harbor. Great ports are usually found on the seaboard, where the hand of nature formed them; but here a harbor literally dug in the bed and banks of a shallow stream, and a deep channel cut for the distance of twenty miles to admit the waters of the estuary, and through which the largest ocean steamers pass with ease. You find lying in the very heart of the city vessels over 300 feet in length and drawing twenty-three feet of water, and innumerable crafts varying from these down to the smallest tug. All this has of course been done at an enormous expense (which would doubtless frighten some of the non-progressives of Lynchburg), but it has paid and is paying in the enormous growth and development of the city and its commerce, probably beyond the most sanguine expectations of the projectors of the great enterprise. And now, to meet the coming wants of the future, an increase of the dockage capacity of the city is contemplated at a cost of £2,750,000, or $13,750,000." May it not, then, be safely asserted that Glasgow is a wide-awake city, and that she is reaping the golden harvest of a most sagacious policy?

A Hint to Housewives. How to Keep Kitchen Ware Clean and Bright.

Every housewife of neat and tidy habits takes especial delight in keeping all the tin, copper and iron ware of her kitchen as clean and bright as painstaking labor can make them. A pride in this direction is commendable, and always meets the smiling approval of the "tyrant man" who pays the household bills. Remember that SAPOLIO is the only thing on earth that will make an old tarnished tin pan or a rusty kettle shine as bright as new. And by the use of Sapolio it is the quickest and easiest thing in the world to keep every utensil in a high state of polish.

LOCAL.

ELECTION RETURNS.

FIRST WARD—(UPPER DIVISION.)

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 53, against 171; majority against 118.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 50, against 177. Majority against 127.
State Census—For 50, against 176. Majority against 126.
Exemption—For 53, against 175. Majority against 122.
University—For 49, against 177.—Majority against 128.
General Assembly—For 51, against 165. Majority against 124.
Code Commission—For 51, against 177. Majority against 126.
Office Holders—For 51, against 174. Majority against 123.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Constable—S. W. Nash 160, R. L. Sellars 23, S. F. Walcott 9, J. C. Smith 11, Simon Hayes 4.
Clerk—S. T. Potts 185.
School Committee—S. N. Martin 168, J. H. Chadbourn 169, Alfred Howe 168. Scattering 2.
Magistrates—W. J. Kellogg 186, W. M. Harriss 186, W. H. Moore 181, J. J. Cassidey 151, T. M. Gardner 160, W. A. Green 182, Anthony Howe 172, E. H. McQuigg 40, E. S. Wo dford 24. Scattering 2.

FIRST WARD—LOWER DIVISION.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 52; against 257.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 53; against 254.
State Census—For 54; against 252.
Exemption—For 54; against 252.
University—For 54; against 250.
General Assembly—For 52; against 255.
Code Commission—For 50; against 254.
Office Holders—For 54; against 252.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Constable—S. F. Walcott 7, J. C. Smith 36, R. L. Sellars 24, S. W. Nash 161, Simon Hays 20.
Clerk—S. T. Potts 229.
School Committee—S. N. Martin 228, James H. Chadbourn 230, Alfred Howe 233.
Magistrates—W. J. Kellogg 226, W. M. Harris 221, W. H. Moore 224, J. J. Cassidey 196, T. M. Gardner 193, W. A. Green 221, Anthony Howe 222, E. S. Woodford 19, E. H. McQuigg 48, Scattering 2.

SECOND WARD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 174; Against 97. Majority For 77.
Superintendent of Public Work—For 161; Against 101. Majority For 63.
State Census—For 165; Against 101. Majority For 64.
Exemption—For 164; Against 102. Majority For 62.
University—For 166; Against 108. Majority For 58.
General Assembly—For 163; Against 102. Majority For 61.
Code Commission—For 164; Against 103. Majority For 61.
Office Holders—For 162; Against 101. Majority For 61.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Constable—S. W. Nash 124, R. L. Sellars 72, S. F. Walcott 1, Simon Hays 1.
Clerk—S. T. Potts 158.
School Committee—S. N. Martin 118, J. H. Chadbourn 118, Alfred Howe 117.
Magistrates—W. J. Kellogg 125, W. M. Harris 151, W. H. Moore 128, J. J. Cassidey 105, T. M. Gardner 115, W. A. Green 125, Anthony Howe 132, E. S. Woodford 10, E. H. McQuigg 88. Scattering 3.

THIRD WARD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 150; Against 153. Majority Against 3.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 149; Against 154. Majority Against 5.
State Census—For 149; Against 154. Majority Against 5.
Exemption—For 153; Against 150. Majority Against 6.
University—For 148; Against 157. Majority Against 9.
General Assembly—For 149; Against 172. Majority Against 23.
Code Commission—For 148; Against 157. M jority Against 9.
Office Holders—For 147; Against 152. Majority Against 5.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Constable—S. W. Nash 103, R. L. Sellars 113, S. F. Walcott 5, J. C. Smith 3, Simon Hays 42, Scattering 1.
Clerk—S. T. Potts 208.
School Committee—S. N. Martin 173, J. H. Chadbourn 174, Alfred Howe 174, Scattering 1.
Magistrates—W. J. Kellogg 186, W. M. Harriss 223, W. H. Moore 172, J. J. Cassidey 190, T. M. Gardner 231, W. A. Green 173, Alfred Howe 188, E. H. McQuigg 97, E. S. Woodford 48, Scattering 11.

FOURTH WARD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 140; Against 119. Majority against 9.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 119; Against 140. Majority Against 8.
State Census—For 136; Against 164. Majority Against 28.
Exemption—For 137; Against 158. Majority Against 23.
University—For 140; Against 152. Majority Against 12.
General Assembly—For 139; Against 118. Majority Against 9.
Code Commission—For 136; Against 147. Majority Against 11.
Office Holders—For 140; Against 118. Majority Against 8.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Constable—R. L. Sellers 80, S. W. Nash 95, S. F. Walcott 26, Simon Hayes 25, J. C. Smith 5.
Clerk—S. T. Potts 129.
School Committee—S. N. Martin 153, J. H. Chadbourn 156, Alfred Howe 155.
Magistrates—T. M. Gardner 123, W. M. Harriss 167, J. J. Cassidey 129, E. S. Woodford 68, E. H. McQuigg 118, J. C. Wood 23, W. J. Kellogg 152, W. H. Moore 157, W. A. Green 148, Anthony Howe 152.

FIFTH WARD.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 86; against 286. Majority against 200.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 81; against 290. Majority against 209.
State Census—For 79; against 290. Majority against 211.
Exemption—For 83; against 290. Majority against 207.
University—For 80; against 293. Majority against 213.
General Assembly—For 82; against 291. Majority against 209.
Code Commission—For 81; against 291. Majority against 210.
Office Holders—For 78; against 29. Majority for 49.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Constable—S. F. Walcott 120, S. W. Nash 154, J. C. Smith 2, R. L. Sellars 19, Simon Hayes 23.
Clerk—S. T. Potts 280.
School Committee—S. N. Martin 296, J. H. Chadbourn 296, Alfred Howe 297.
Magistrates—T. M. Gardner 284, W. M. Harris 288, J. J. Cassidey 285, E. S. Woodford 5, E. H. McQuigg 41, J. C. Wood 6, W. J. Kellogg 280, W. H. Moore 279, W. A. Green 283, Anthony Howe 297.

CASWELL.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 137; against 135.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 141; against 137.
Exemptions—For 139; against 139.
General Assembly—For 140; against 135.
State Census—For 141; against 137.
University—For 140; against 135.
Code Commission—For 140; against 139.
Office Holders—For 138; against 138.

TOWNSHIP OFFICES.

Constable—H C Register 74, A V Horrell 179, Ephraim Hawes 16.
Clerk—J M Henry 65, Thad J Moore 19, Henry Hall 171.
School Committee—Alonzo Brown 158, Jas W Colvin 176, Cupid Berry 161, Calvin Hines 76, Marion Moore 74, Hardee Andrews 53.
Magistrates—John Moore 67, James Thompson 247, Jas J Pridgen 239.

UNION.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 173; against 1.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 173; against 1.
State Census—For 171; against 0.
Code Commission—For 172; against 0.
General Assembly—For 116; against 57.
University—For 173; against 0.
Exemption—For 161; against 4.
Office Holders—For 172; against 0.

TOWNSHIP OFFICES.

Constable—W L Rivenbark 136, W D Rivenbark 55.
Clerk—John D Powers 110, E M Johnston 82.
School Committee—Edward Garriss 123, John W Malpass 107, J H Anderman 104, J J Moore 87, Geo Thomas 75, Jere Highsmith 50, Scattering 4.

ROCKY POINT.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 59; against 180.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 59; against 183.
Census—For 59; against 182.
Exemption—For 58; against 183.
University—For 59; against 183.
General Assembly—For 59; against 181.
Code Commission—For 59; against 181.
Office Holders—For 59; against 181.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Constable—George Carr 185.
Clerk—George Hill 182.
School Committee—Matthew Carr 188, A Gamburg 180, Wesley Moore 189.
Magistrates—Jas B McPherson 211, A Gamburg 150, Joseph Davis 65.

LINCOLN.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 105; against 122.
Superintendent Public Works—For 103; against 127.
Census—For 102; against 121.
General Assembly—For 99; against 130.
Exemption—For 111; against 120.
University—For 101; against 125.
Code Commission—For 102; against 125.
Office-Holders—For 106; against 124.

TOWNSHIP OFFICES.

Constable—Wm M McIntire 107; John Ball 96; I H Brown 11; Scattering 1.
Clerk—H S Moore 115; W M Larkins 110.
School Committee—F H Ball 221; Cudjo Larkins 201; I H Brown 126; R W Collins 92; Scattering 7.
Magistrates—W J Bivins 208; A J McIntire 120; S C Larkins 127; John Croom 27; B G Larkins 116; James Garrison 6; R M Collins 5.

MASONBORO'.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 30; against 4.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 29; against 4.
State Census—For 28; against 4.
University—For 32; against 1.
Exemption—For 35; against 1.
General Assembly—For 28; against 4.
Code Commission—For 27; against 4.
Office Holders—For 33; against 4.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

Constable—Jeremiah Hewlett 32, C. M. Harriss 20.
Clerk—J J Hewlett 52.
School Committee—H M Bishop 42, J G Wagner 36, Halifax Leonard 38, John Ottoway 5.
Magistrates—J G Wagner 49, Elijah Hewlett 50.

CAPE FEAR.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 9; against 137.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 9; against 137.
Census—For 9; against 137.
Exemption—For 9; against 137.
General Assembly—For 9; against 137.
Code Commission—For 8; against 137.
University—For 9; against 137.
Office Holders—For 9; against 137.

TOWNSHIP OFFICES.

Constable—Wm Morse 147.
Clerk—Samuel Robinson 147.
School Committee—H E Scott 147, Isaac Hines 147, Wright Dixon 147.
Magistrates—H E Scott 147, Murphy Ward 147.

FEDERAL POINT.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 3; against 32.
Superintendent Public Works—For 5; against 31.
Census—For 6; against 30.
Exemption—For 4; against 31.
University—For 4; against 31.
General Assembly—For 11; against 26.
Code Commission—For 9; against 28.
Office Holders—For 7; against 30.

HOLDEN.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 43; against 123.
Superintendent Public Works—For 44; against 122.
Census—For 43; against 123.
Exemption—For 45; against 15.
University—For 42; against 124.
General Assembly—For 48; against 2.
Code Commission—For 42; against 123.
Office Holders—For 43; against 123.

GRANT.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 123; against 136.
Superintendent Public Works—For 125; against 138.
Census—For 124; against 138.
Exemption—For 125; against 138.
University—For 125; against 137.
General Assembly—For 129; against 137.
Code Commission—For 126; against 137.
Office Holders—For 125; against 138.

HARNETT.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 43; against 123.
Superintendent Public Works—For 44; against 122.
Census—For 43; against 123.
Exemption—For 45; against 15.
University—For 42; against 124.
General Assembly—For 48; against 2.
Code Commission—For 42; against 123.
Office Holders—For 43; against 123.

COLUMBIA.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 84; against 103.
Superintendent Public Works—For 85; against 102.
Census—For 74; against 102.
Exemption—For 84; against 100.
University—For 95; against 102.
General Assembly—For 86; against 102.
Code Commission—For 86; against 102.
Office Holders—For 86; against 101.

HOLLY.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Public Debt—For 55; against 0.
Superintendent Public Works—For 57; against 0.
Census—For 60; against 0.
Exemption—For 58; against 0.
University—For 57; against 48.
General Assembly—For 54; against 0.
Code Commission—For 60; against 0.
Office Holders—For 58; against 0.

The Pygmies.

The diminutive race—the pygmies whom the Nasamonians saw and described so circuitously; whom, in differing degrees of stature and varieties of color, Juvenal pictured as engaged in relentless war with the cranes and Virgil after; whom Swift employed to populate his wonderful kingdom of Liliput, and whose possible being has been such a point of literary, scientific and curious war, are now said to have been correctly reported and to be still extant. Egypt has fallen, and Carthage and Rome and many empires more; races have risen and passed, but insignificance has protected itself against the ferocious crane and hungry gorilla, and now appears as the Acca nation. Dr. Schweinfurth saw one of them at the court of Munsa, King of the Monbutta, on the upper Nile. He says "one morning the camp rung with a joyous shout as my people brought in a curious, timid little man, the palpable embodiment of myths which have been current for ever so long."—The pygmy was measured and sat for his portrait. He said he was the head of a family, living half an hour's journey from Munsa's capital; that his tribe is called Acca, and live south of the Monbutta, by whom they had been conquered, and settled near the royal residence. He was thirty-nine inches high, and albeit he had a pendent belly and very slender shanks, he performed marvellous feats of activity. On the next day several others of his tribe paid a visit, were measured and photographed. During Schweinfurth's visit King Mumery, escorted by several hundred Acca warriors, visited King Munsa, bringing a share of plunder taken in a recent campaign, and fought sham battles. The only domestic animal is the barn-yard fowl.

So Schweinfurth corroborates Herodotus and Virgil, Homer and Juvenal; and corroborating, asserts personal knowledge and bounds the geography of the mythos. Hanno and Munchausen agreed, though disredited, and the gorilla is their support. Now the other extreme, reported suspiciously by many travelers, is most absolutely asserted, and only needs to be seen in our museums to be credited. When Livingstone returns we shall hope to know something more for or against the truth of so very venerable, widespread and curious a story.—Philad. *American*.

The Summer Death Rate Among Children.

Our opinion upon the pre-eminent value of a supply of pure, fresh air as a means for the reduction of the terrible summer death rate, is strikingly borne out by the advice contained in a pamphlet published in Philadelphia, addressed to mothers on this very subject. The directions are drawn up by a committee of the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, comprising men who stand highest in their profession in the treatment of children. The rules are simple, as all hygienic precepts are, and are therefore more apt to be disregarded. Some of them, indeed, are so commonplace that one would hardly think they would need to be gravely laid down by a committee of medical men, but yet experience shows that it is just in regard to these commonplace matters that the greatest carelessness exists. These directions may be summarized as follows:

1. Perfect cleanliness is enjoined in every minute particular; the change of night and day clothing clean with each change.

2. A bed or cot, apart from its mother, for the child.

3. Plenty of fresh air. The baby should be taken to the park, the boats that ply up and down the rivers, the shady side of broad streets or public squares; it should be kept carefully out of the room where cooking or washing is going on, and given plenty of ice water to drink.

4. The house should be kept scrupulously clean; walls white-washed; shops and garbage promptly removed, and the air purified by carbolic acid or quick-lime.

5. The child, if sick, must be kept to the mother's milk alone, or if that proves insufficient, to goat's or cow's milk. There is no safe substitute for milk to infants who have not cut their front teeth. No child should be weaned, as a rule, until after its second summer. The food which nature has provided will often save the life of a child when everything else fails.

6. Without the advice of a physician, no child should be given spirits, cordials, carminatives, or soothing syrups of any kind. Thousands of children, the physicians add, die every year from the use of these poisons.

In other words, they need pure surroundings, pure food and pure air—the last greater than all—for when it is bad, the former may be readily obtained.—Atlanta *Constitution*.

A Little knowledge is a Dangerous Thing.

In the Supreme Court Chambers today John T. Redman, Thomas F. Hart, and Patrick Hart, the most important witnesses for the prosecution in the Stokes case, are to be produced, in compliance with a writ of habeas corpus sued out in their behalf on Tuesday by Counsellor John O. Mott, and issued by Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn. Mr. Mott seeks to the discharge of his clients from the House of Detention, where they have been confined for more than a year for the crime of knowing something and being poor. He has heretofore in several notable instances; shown the invalidity of commitments similar to those on which the Stokes witnesses are confined, and will make the same points in this case, urging in addition that there ought to be a reasonable limit to the power of the State to hold witnesses who will give their own recognizances for appearance to testify when wanted. The argument on the question is awaited with interest.—*Sun*.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Col. Wheeler's Letter Receives Further Notice.

WARRENTON, July 19th, 1873.

In my desire to be as brief as possible, I passed over one or two points in the letter of Col. Wheeler, which perhaps deserve notice. He says:

"With no intention to reflect upon the words of Mr. Jefferson, we only record the truth when it is stated that many of the cotemporaries of Mr. Jefferson, who knew him long, kindly and well, did believe, and so have stated, that he did know of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

"Maj. Lee, in his 'Observations on Writings of Mr. Jefferson,' (Philadelphia, 1837,) states that the preamble to the Bill of Rights, the *Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence*, and the Virginia Bill of Rights, contain nearly everything important in the Declaration of Independence of the 4th of July, 2776, upon which rests so much of Mr. Jefferson's fame."

These two paragraphs stand together in Col. Wheeler's letter, and the natural inference of the reader must be that "Maj. Lee" was one of Mr. Jefferson's "cotemporaries, who knew him long, *kindly* and well." But every one who has read the book of Lee, or even looked into it, is aware that he was a malignant and unscrupulous assailant instead of a kindly c

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1873.

A TRIP TO BEAUFORT.

There are few things more pleasant, at this season of the year, than a trip to Beaufort, and a sojourn at that place. And the fact that our people are compelled to travel nearly two hundred miles, for even now a number of families from this city are spending the summer at Beaufort, to get to a seaside watering place, is a reflection upon the enterprise of this city. As poor as we are, and as limited as is the capital with which the vast business of our port is conducted, we *could have*, and *we ought to have* a home resort, where our families could live during the heated term, and our hard worked citizens could visit them frequently and without much expense. Any way, until that time does come, it is very pleasant to visit Beaufort.

THE WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD

In the first place, the ride to Goldsboro, leaving here at 8 after breakfast, is most delightful. The conductor an clever gentlemen, the road in first rate order, the cars are new, and scrupulously neat, obliging hand ants are constant in their attention, and the coolers are *always* full of ice water, (a matter too much neglected on most roads). In fact everything is done to make the passengers comfortable. There may, indeed, be better managed roads in the United States, but we are free to confess that we have not traveled over them, and we got about some.

THE HUMPHREY HOUSE.

Nor is this "ride on the rail" the only pleasure to be enjoyed during a trip to Beaufort. The dinner at The Humphrey House, the elegant new hotel at Goldsboro, is one of the solid comforts *en route*. Dr. Wright knows how to cater for a hungry traveler, and the schedule is so arranged as to give one full time to do justice to the dinner. The Humphrey House is well kept, and you can get a "square meal" there, nicely served. It gives one a pleasant impression of the enterprising little city of Goldsboro.

But there are drawbacks to all creature comforts, as there is to a trip to Beaufort. We enjoy a ride through the fine cotton and cornfields of Wayne, Lenoir and Craven; we like to look out upon the historic battlefields beyond the Trent; the elms of Newbern are magnificent, but these pleasures are a little too long drawn out. A ride of ninety five miles over the

ATLANTIC AND NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD

ought not to occupy upwards of six hours, especially as passengers are landed upon the long wharf at Morehead after dark, with a sail of two or three miles before them. Invalids, as well as pleasure seekers, are attracted there, and a decent consideration for them would justify President Stanly in curtailing the halt to three quarters of an hour stop in Newbern, and the unnecessary delays at every depot; and now that election is over, the wordy discussions, in which "rail fences and the cook" seem to indulge, might be dispensed with, without injury to the State or "the party."

But we would be doing injustice to the most efficient officer did we not put upon record our favorable estimate of Captain Lottin. A more attentive, industrious and polite Conductor we have never known.

BEAUFORT.

We have so frequently written about Beaufort that we have nothing new to add. Nature has done everything to make it a desirable summer resort, but man has done little to add to its natural advantages, beyond the erection of two hotels. We will say, however, that the yachts and pleasure boats, which dot the magnificent harbor, and which are always ready to take visitors for a jaunt, are very fine and fast, and are under charge of skillful and careful sailors.

Beaufort fronts south west, in the very face of the prevailing summer wind, directly opposite the inlet, affording a magnificent ocean view, and receiving the full benefit of the sea breeze.

While not overrun with visitors, there are enough there to render it very pleasant to all, and sufficient to indicate that it could and should be made a favorite resort, with time improvements and additional accommodations. The bath houses are a decided attraction to the hotels, and another summer should not be permitted to come without a decided change for the better in this respect. Let those at Myrtle Grove and Old Point Comfort be taken as models, and proprietors will find a few dollars spent in this respect would return an hundred fold, and their cost would be really insignificant. Then there should be boats built on the beach for the use of bathers, under the control of the hotels. Tenpin alleys, croquet ground and other means of amusement should be provided.

We do not wish to be understood as writing in a complaining mood. We like Beaufort. We like the entertainment which "mine host" of the Ocean House gives us. It is our desire to see a great and popular seaside resort established in North Carolina—and as long as Beaufort so nearly fills the bill," we want to have the omissions supplied and the shortcomings remedied.

In one particular Beaufort excels all other seacoast resorts we have visited, [illegible] at a few; and that is the [illegible] with which the *delicacies* of the season, "in the deep" are supplied to guests. All varieties of fish, crabs, oysters, turtles and escollops are served in the greatest abundance. This is the very kind of fare which visitors desire, but which usually is given very sparingly, and as luxuries.

We were the guest of the Ocean House, and we like the Messrs. Street very much. One is made to feel at home, and receives numberless little attentions and acts of politeness which cannot be supplied alone by larger and more imposing hotels or more eligible situations. Cleverness and politeness and strict conformity to agreements are very desirable qualities in a landlord, which all do not possess.

By the way, we notice that a guest, writing to the Wilmington *Star*, "puffs" Mr. Taylor, of the Atlantic Hotel, in reply to our notice, in which we said that, having been guests of both, we preferred the Messrs. Street. We had not intended to say more than to give this honest expression of our opinion. The Atlantic Hotel is a large and well situated house, and under a popular, liberal and polite lessee, would be filled with guests from early summer to fall. We were not pleased with its management last season, for very good and sufficient reasons, and shall never be a guest of its present lessee again. Nor are we singular in this respect. Of the large and brilliant throng of guests who filled the Atlantic last year, at the date corresponding to the one to [illegible] *not a single one*, we believe, was among the few who were there this year when the letter was written. If there was *one exception* it escaped [illegible] ory. And another fact is that [illegible] of them have been in there never expected to return.

That was [illegible] Now, is it possible [illegible] One of the editors of the Tarboro *Southerner* [illegible] Beaufort some [illegible]

On Wednesday morning the [illegible] and we noticed Dr. Bradford and [illegible] the Atlantic. Dr. Bradford, [illegible] Hampshire Navy Yard and Marc Island, California; the pardon of notorious criminals and offenders as a reward for partizan services; interference in partizan State Conventions as in Mississippi; the liberty of the press wantonly attacked; a lawless attempt to carry an editor for trial from New York City to Washington City for a so-called libelous article in a New York newspaper; and with disregard of decency and right in permitting his son, a raw youth, to be promoted to high rank over the head of veteran officers; a personal, individual interference in the money affairs of the country; palpable usurpation of the war-making power, as in the Mackenzie raid into Mexico. With this view before us, it does indeed seem a very death-bed conversion, equalled alone by that of the thief on the cross, that now only thinks it time to begin to cry out "Cæsarism."

But it is an old saying, "better late than never," and we congratulate the country that the great New York *Herald* has at last discovered that there is danger to the liberties of the people in the silent man that for five years has ruled over them as if they and the government were created solely for his own private, personal, individual aggrandizement.

So long as Presidential usurpation touched only the South, it excited no alarm, but the day has come when North as well as South begins to feel the fetters, and straightway we hear the cry of Cæsarism.

We trust it may continue until Cæsarism shall have become impossible.

THE TAX-PAYERS' MEETING.

We publish elsewhere, the proceedings of the citizens' meeting protesting against the onerous taxes imposed by the Commissioners of New Hanover. The facts and figures presented are truly alarming and call for the action of all our people. The financial affairs of this county seemed to have been badly managed, and the demands now made upon the people are at once burdensome and illegal. We trust those who have not interested themselves in the matter will give it their earnest attention. There should be, there must be reformation. The people ought not and cannot stand such odious and ruinous discrimination.

SOUTHERN TRADE.

Our trade with the South, says the *Financial Chronicle*, during the past month, has been very fair, especially woollen, naval stores and vegetables. The total importations of cotton from the South during July were 1,344 bales, of which 3,182 bales came by water, and 1,162 bales by rail. The following is an exhibit of our trade with the principal Southern ports: From Norfolk, 1,219 bales cotton, and large consignments of vegetables and produce, tobacco and miscellaneous articles; from Savannah, 7 bales cotton, 10 casks rice, 21,000 feet lumber; from Charleston, 270 bales cotton, 371 tierces rice, 1,935 barrels rosin, 120,000 feet lumber; from Wilmington, 251 bales cotton, 3,216 barrels rosin, 281 hogsheads and 100 barrels tar, 150 barrels pitch, 533 barrels turpentine, 176,000 shingles, 195,118 feet lumber; from other North Carolina ports, 300 bales cotton, 413,000 shingles, 103,000 feet lumber, 11 barrels rosin, 6 barrels tar, 24 barrels turpentine; from New Orleans, 182 bales cotton; Richmond, 117 bales cotton. Besides the articles named the cargoes embraced large consignments of various kinds of general produce, especially vegetables.

Handling a Snapping Turtle by the Wrong End.

A man name Grisley, who by strict economy and severe industry has succeeded in getting his family a little place, free from encumbrance, was fishing in Still river, near the Beaver Creek Mills, on Sunday afternoon. After sitting on the bank for a couple of hours, without catching anything, he was gratified to see, on a flat stone in the water, a snapping turtle sunning itself. The butt-end of the turtle was toward him, and he thought he would capture it; but while he he was looking for a place to stop, the turtle gravely turned around without his knowledge, and when he got in reaching distance, and stooped down to take hold of what he designed should be taken hold of while handling a snapping turtle, that sociable animal just reached out and took hold of Mr Gilsey's hand with a grasp that left no doubt of its sincerity. The shrieks of the unfortunate man aroused some of the neighbors, but when they arrived it was too late to do anything for him; for they just caught a glimse of a bare-headed man tearing over the hill, swinging a small carpet-bag in one hand, and they at once concluded it was a narrow escape from highway robbery. However, it was not a carpet-bag he was swinging; it was the turtle, and it clung to him until he reached the White street bridge, when it let go; but the frightened man did not stop until he got home. When he reached the house, the indecorousness of the affair burst upon him, and when his wife looked at his pale face and bare head, and dust begrimed clothes, and asked what was the matter, he said: "Nothing was the matter, only he was afraid he would be too late for church," and appeared to be much relieved to find that he wasn,t.—Danbury *News*.

A young man in New Orleans was engaged to a wealthy young lady, and upon his marriage with her was destined to receive a handsome fortune.—A rival stepped in, however, and published the young man as a deceiver and a fraud, and in consequence of the placard the young lady broke off the engagement. The rejected suitor now sues the interloper for pumages to the amount of the property which he would have obtained possession of had he married the lady. Where is Lynch?

THE RETURNS.

The following are all of the additional returns in regard to the election that can be gathered, either from the newspapers or from private sources. As will be seen the majorities in all except the negro counties are largely in favor of the Amendments, and we do not doubt that they have been carried. We think it probable that about 100,000 votes have been polled and, if so, feel safe in saying that our majority will be at least 25,000. We give the returns by counties:

WILSON.

[REPORTED OFFICIALLY FOR THE JOURNAL]

Census—For 1,076; against 30.
General Assembly—For 1,081; against 28.
Exemption—For 1,075; against 28.
Superintendent Public Works—For 1,071; against 29.
Public Debt—For 1,055; against 30.
University—For 1,069; against 29.
Code Commission—For 1,070; against 29.
Office Holders—For 1,080; against 28.
Merrimon's majority 107.

SAMPSON.

[REPORTED OFFICIALLY FOR THE JOURNAL.]

Census—For 1,272; against 607.
General Assembly—For 1,265; against 586.
Exemption—For 977; against 801.
Superintendent Public Works—For 925; against 917.
Public Debt—For 1,224; against 574.
University—For 1,230; against 454.
Code Commission—For 1,239; against 600.
Office-Holders—For 1,268; against 634.
Merrimon's majority was 263.
School tax defeated by about 500 majority.

WAKE.

Census—For 2,111; against 1,903.
General Assembly—For 2,029; against 2,028.
Exemption—For 2,169; against 1,826.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 2,067; against 1,915.
Public Debt—For 2,010; against 1,920.
University—For 2,029; against 1,966.
Code Commission—For 2,084; against 1,924.
Office-Holders—For 2,071; against 1,904.
Caldwell's majority was 574.

MECKLENBURG.

Census—For 1,847; against 181.
General Assembly—For 1,849; against 181.
Exemption—For 1,642; against 384.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 1,836; against 181.
Public Debt—For 1,845; against 197.
University—For 1,818; against 169.
Code Commission—For 1,818; against 181.
Office-Holders—For 1,839; against 184.
Merrimon's majority was 250.

IREDELL.

Six townships of this county give the following vote:
Census—For 530; against 11.
General Assembly—For 544; against 8.
Exemption—For 266; against 288.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 554; against 9.
Public Debt—For 533; against 9.
University—For 540; against 11.
Code Commission—For 538; against 8.
Office-Holders—For 544; against 7.
Merrimon's majority was 744.

CABARRUS.

Public Debt—For 947; against 19.
Superintendent Public Works—For 949; against 22.
Census—For 916; against 22.
Exemptions—For 841; against 108.
University—For 805; against 55.
General Assembly—For 951, against 16.
Code Commission—For 912; against 24.
Office Holders—For 946; against 26.
Cabarrus gave Merrimon 750 majority.

LENOIR.

Kinston township gives an average vote of 574 for and 124 against.

CRAVEN.

This county is reported to have given a majority at 1,000 against the Amendments. Caldwell's majority was 1,562.

PITT.

This county gives a reported majority of 1,240 for the Amendments, the Exemption Amendment running behind. Merrimon's majority was 8.

LINCOLN.

Lincoln township in this county gives an average vote of 184 for and 17 against.

WAYNE.

Majority for the Amendments 87. Caldwell's majority was 240.

ROBESON.

The majority for the Amendments in this county will reach 150. Conservatives elected in every township with the exception of Lumberton.

DUPLIN.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Public Debt For 1,066; against 356.
Superintendent of Public Works For 1,068; against 348.
Census—For 1,075; against 250.
Exemption—For 615; against 780.
University—For 1,071; against 343.
General Assembly—For 1,020; against 392.
Code Commission—For 1,061; against 355.
Office-Holders—For 1,063; against 354.
Duplin gave Merrimon 718 majority.

CARTERET.

[REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.]

Public Debt—For 601; against 228.
Superintendent Public Works—For 583; against 269.
Census—For 581; against 269.
Exemptions—For 583; against 271.
University—For 526; against 274.
General Assembly—For 582; against 261.
Code Commission—For 579; against 273.
Office Holders—For 575; against 263.
Carteret gave Merrimon 323 majority.

RICHMOND.

REPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE JOURNAL.

Full returns from Richmond give For Amendments 1,112, and Against Amendments 14, a majority For of 1,098. Caldwell's majority in this county was 288. So there is actually a gain there of 1,386 when only 1,126 votes were polled. Richmond is, without doubt, the banner county in this election.

UNION.

Public Debt—For 582; against 111.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 580; against 113.
Census—For 582; against 116.
Exemption—For 419; against 247.
University—For 543; against 115.
General Assembly—For 586; against 117.
Code Commission—For 578; against 114.
Office Holders—For 579; against 114.
Union gave Merrimon 392 majority.

CLEAVELAND.

The majority in this county is estimated at about 800. Cleaveland gave Merrimon 552 majority.

CATAWBA.

Public Debt—For 1,040; against 6.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 1,043; against 6.
Census—For 1,067; against 6.
Exemption—For 952; against 87.
University—For 1,044; against 7.
General Assembly—For 1,033; against 6.
Code Commission—For 1,040; against 6.
Office Holders—For 1,033; against 6.
Catawba gave Merrimon 845 majority.

DAVIDSON.

Public Debt—For 1,097; against 176.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 1,091; against 152.
Census—For 1,100; against 147.
Exemption—For 886; against 355.
University—For 959; against 217.
General Assembly—For 1,182; against 154.
Code Commission—For 1,098; against 153.
Office-Holders—For 1,080; against 153.
Caldwell's majority in Davidson was 132.

GRANVILLE.

Public Debt—For 1,667; against 824.
Superintendent Public Works—For 1,177; against 998.
Census—For 1,185; against 984.
Exemption—For 1,501; against 906.
University—For 1,155; against 1,547.
General Assembly—For 1,161; against 1,063.
Code Commission—For 1,156; against 1,128.
Office Holders—For 1,116; against 1,034.
Granville gave Caldwell a majority of 679.

BURKE.

Census—For 1,022; against 110.
General Assembly—For 1,007; against 95.
Exemption—For 1,001; against 108.
Superintendent of Public Works—For 957; against 166.
Public Debt—For 980; against 112.
University—For 980; against 94.
Code Commission—For 987; against 99.
Office Holders—For 987; against 95.
Burke gave Merrimon 169 majority.

FRANKLIN.

Public Debt For 1,285; against 588.
Public Works For 1,276; against 562.
Census For 1,288; against 596.
Exemption For 1,089; against 677.
University For 1,277; against 591.
General Assembly For 1,270; against 594.
Code Commission For 1,270; against 600.
Office-Holders For 1,281; against 584.
Caldwell's majority in Franklin was 45.

LENOIR.

Public Debt—For 1,091; against 174.
Public Works—For 1,110; against 154.
Census—For 1,089; against 177.
Exemption—For 1,047; against 217.
University—For 618; against 640.
General Assembly—For 1,104; against 161.
Code Commission—For 1,096; against 158.
Office-Holders—For 630; against 524.
Lenoir gave Caldwell a majority of 326.

CHATHAM.

Public Debt—For 1,278; against 561.
Public Works—For 1,233; against 481.
Census—For 1,229; against 487.
Exemption—For 758; against 1,056.
University—For 1,166; against 548.
General Assembly—For 1,218; against 481.
Code Commission—For 1,223; against 473.
Office-Holders—For 1,216; against 471.
Merrimon's majority in Chatham was 91.

Orange has voted about 1,300 majority for the Amendments. Merrimon's majority in Orange was 624.

Harnett, which gave Merrimon 100 majority, has also gone largely for the Amendments, as has also Gaston, which gave Merrimon 220 majority.

New Hanover.

The following is a summary of the vote in this county, including the city, on the question of adopting the Constitutional Amendments. As will be seen, only about two thirds of a vote was polled.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

	For	Against
Public Debt	1,538	2,089
Supt. Public Work	1,535	2,105
Census,	1,503	2,110
Exemption,	1,527	2,007
University,	1,521	2,172
General Assembly,	1,467	2,055
Code Commission,	1,517	2,103
Office-Holders,	1,522	2,091

In 1872, in the election for Governor, New Hanover gave Caldwell 3,611, and Merrimon 2,261 votes, a majority for Caldwell of 1,353. The falling off in the Radical majority has, therefore, been about 800 votes.

Township Officers.

The following are the officers elect of the various townships, the returns from which have been published only so far as related to the vote on the Constitutional Amendments:

FEDERAL POINT.

Magistrates—Solomon Reaves 36, Wm H Montgomery 36.
Clerk—Stephen Keys 36.
Constable—Jesse Lowe 27.
School Committee—Solomon Reaves 34, Stephen Keys 34, R B Freeman 29, Thos A Davis 3.

GRANT.

Magistrates—Alfred Lloyd 135, Andrew Nixon 138, James Williams 124, G W Pollock 118. Scattering 1.
Clerk—N Atkinson 120, J L Capps 120. Scattering 10.
Constable—T E King 123, Thomas Nixon 136.
School Committee—John Alexander 137, Cain Everett 137, Jasper Nixon 136, W H King 123, Jno Futch 123, G E Shepherd 123.

HARNETT.

Magistrates—W W Humphrey 123, Delaware Nixon 123.
Clerk—D C Davis 123.
Constable—Joseph Highsmith 123.
School Committee—Joseph Puckett 124, M Turley 124, Lewis Nixon 124.

HOLDEN.

Magistrates—G F Jordan 36, M T Bannerman 75, Jno Lillington 16, A Watkins 1.
Clerk—Jas H Moore 89.
Constable—Levi Nixon 32, Henry Hethcock 20.
School Committee—S P Hand 64, Rodney Wells 45, T Lillington 45, S Robinson 31, E Nixon 31, R Jordan 24, Scattering 1.

COLUMBIA.

Magistrates—Geo N Bordeaux 107, C M Galloway 99, Geo F Walker 97, S B Costin 55. Scattering 3.
Clerk—R W Moore 177.
Constable—C Z Costin 173.
School Committee—R H Humphrey 173, Henry Moore 133, Archibald Walker 132, Owen Alderman 33, J T Eland 27. Scattering 6.

HOLLY.

Magistrates—Thos Williams 99, Jno L Mashburne 74, Saml D Hill 31.
Clerk—Jno W Rowe 60.
Constable—James Lamb 50.
School Committee—Daniel Shaw 84, George T Cowan 83, Hiram Mashburne 43, Robert T Williams 51.

Toilet Gossip

The ladies are enthusiastic about SOZODONT, because it perfumes the breath, whitens the teeth, and beautifies and hardens the gums. The demand for the article has doubled with in a year.

Reported for the Journal.

TAX-PAYERS MEETING.

Stirring Speeches—The Spirit of the People—Facts and Figures Submitted—A General Uprising.

The tax-payers meeting, which adjourned in Wilmington on the 4th instant, met at Cedar Grove, in Lincoln Township, on the 9th. Though the meeting assembled calmly and harmoniously, yet there was a manifest spirit of condemnation upon the present excessive and discriminative tax assessment. It was a meeting not of politicians, not of a certain race or sect of men, but a meeting of oppressed tax-payers, in which *all* participated as wronged and oppressed people.

After the meeting was organized, the Chairman, Owen Alderman, Esq., called upon Dr. Satchwell to explain the object of the meeting. Dr. Satchwell very forcibly explained the object of the meeting, and showed conclusively how the people were wronged and imposed upon. He dwelt at length upon the astounding developments of the census returns, as applicable in the way of taxation to New Hanover county. He fortified at every step by facts and figures no less extraordinary than incontrovertible in the way of showing the intolerable burdens of our people in way of taxation; and showed how such injurious influences operated not alone as oppression upon the tax-payers and in preventing emigration here, but in causing many of our present inhabitants to become dissatisfied with their present residence in this county. Our interests and rights in this respect are not properly considered by our officials, and the general opinion prevails that our County Commissioners are mainly responsible for this painful excess and inequality of assessments in this county. In the course of his argument as to the necessity of retrenchment and reform, the speaker said that he would do no injustice to the Board of Commissioners.

He was on good terms with them all, but as a friend of the *county* rather than *party*, he considered it the duty of *every man* to rise above the influence of party ties and personal feeling in these important public matters of local policy, and to maintain a paramount allegiance to law and justice as well as to true progress and the best good of the greatest number. No county in the State seems so overburdened with taxation as New Hanover, and the people are rising in the majesty of their power to resist the oppression. Was it good economy, under existing circumstances, for the Board, who rent out, as is stated, the Court House for public meetings at three dollars per night, and who seemed to haggle, last Monday night, upon the payment of just amounts for the support of deserving paupers, backed up by reliable evidence of their inability to support themselves, to have erected, out of the peoples' money, at a heavy cost of three thousand dollars, the fine brick edifice in which to hold their meetings, with nice furniture, which must no doubt be also costly?

The poverty-stricken tax-payers of the county can barely maintain themselves and pay their debts, besides paying a *just* and *reasonable* tax.

He hoped if any gentleman of the Board did not deem himself responsible for these acts of the Board, that he would disclaim it.

He continued in his statements of interesting facts and figures for over an hour, and produced a marked impression upon the large and attentive audience.

After the conclusion of Dr. Satchwell's address, a committee of nine was appointed to draft resolutions and to express the sense of the people therein. The following are the members of the committee: William J. Bivins, A. Gamburg, Israel Keith, Dr. Simpson, E. L. Robinson, John Bell, Dr. Satchwell, Cæsar Dudley and Capias Bordeaux.

During the absence of the committee Mr. Bruce Williams was called to the stand and made a speech of some length. He spoke of the unnecessary expenditures of the county authorities in the way of conveniences, clerks, &c. He dwelt particularly upon the importance of the people taking into consideration the past acts of their representatives—the County Commissioners.

He appealed to the people to arouse from their lethargy and stand by the Executive Committee of the tax payers in their attempt to saddle upon the proper parties the present unjust, unfair and *discriminative* system of taxation. He has evidently given those wrongs complained of much study and very forcibly laid them before the people. All present were impressed with the able manner in which he delivered himself.

After Mr. Williams concluded, Dr. Simpson, of Point Caswell, addressed the meeting with becoming warmth against the present excessive system of taxation.

After Dr. Simpson had finished his remarks, the committee appointed from the four townships represented, submitted the following report which was *unanimously* adopted.

WHEREAS, In the declaration of right in the Constitution of North Carolina, it is expressly declared that, "The people have a right to assemble together to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress and grievances;" In the same chart for the guidance of our lawmakers, as well as for those who interpret and execute the laws, it is asserted as a fudamental rule of government that "a frequent recurrance to fundemental principles as absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty." It was the exercise of this great birth right of American freemen, constituting that blood bought privilege and principle, instinctive in American manhood, and traditionary from 1776, which nerved the hearts and strengthened the arms of our revolutionary forefathers, in their successful resistance of the encroachments of Great Britian upon the rights and liberties of the American colonies, at a time when a system of unjust, unequal and onerous taxation was tyranically sought to be imposed upon them. This intolerable usurpation of power, and grinding exaction of tax laws, had much to do in causing the American Revolution of 1776; and now, with our oppressive and intolerable burden of high taxes, imposed in so many instances, in 8 or 9 townships of the county, without uniformity and fairness, and in violation, as we hold, of right, justice, and the Constitution, the hearts of the people of New Hanover, without distinction of party, color, class, or condition, are fired as surely before, with protest and indignation, and with an honest and patriotic determination to resist with all the available means of law, constitutional rights, and other appropriate agencies, in their power to use. In this they are justified not alone by the inherent rights of man, under our form of government, but also by the astounding developments of the Census Reports for 1870, that the total amount of taxation in New Hanover county for State, city and county purposes for that year amounted to over $236,750, which is a sum greater by upwards of $500 than the whole taxation for the same purpose the same year in the six counties of Cumberland, Wake, Edgecombe, Craven, Lenoir and Duplin, the total and combined amount of taxation in which counties for 1870 was $237,234, and yet the census proclaims the startling fact that New Hanover has taxable property less than $10,000,000, while the other six counties named have, combined, taxable property amounting in value to over $34,000,000. From the same Census Returns it also appears as a remarkable fact that our flourishing and enterprising city of Wilmington was then struggling under a load of taxation greater than the combined amount paid by Raleigh, Tarboro, Magnolia, Fayetteville, Kinston, and Newbern. Since then real estate outside of Wilmington has decreased rather than increased in price, and yet the tax assessments laid upon the property of our impoverished people, have enormously increased, and in this year of 1873, at least eight or nine townships, this increase is most exorbitant, and in many cases, in each of these townships, the taxes have been doubled, and in not a few instances trebled, and even quadrupled in amount, over that of last year, and without any good reasons so far as we can see.

AND WHEREAS, The Constitution of the State, Article 5th, Section 1st, declares that the capitation or poll tax "shall be equal on each to the tax on property valued at three hundred dollars in cash", and that this State and County capitation tax combined shall never exceed two dollars on the head." It is also declared in the Constitution, Article 5th, Sec. 7th, that the county taxes levied by the Commissioners "shall be levied in like manner with the State taxes, and shall never exceed the double of the State tax, except for a special purpose and with the special approval of the General Assembly." And yet, in the face of these provisions, the Sheriff of the county, under the direction of the authoritative mandate of the County Board of Commissioners, with the authority of the Legislature, that the State taxes, amounting to about fifty cents and one-third on the one hundred dollars' worth of property, *are not to be excelled by the county taxes more than double, calls, as the law compels him to do*, upon tax-payers for the enormous sums laid down in his tax books; and, in addition to this crushing burden of a general character, is bound, as matters now stand, to ask many tax-payers in each of said eight or nine townships for the payment of taxes, *double*, and, in not a few instances, *treble*, and sometimes *quadruple*, in amount over taxes paid last year on the same property. We can see nothing in the laws and Constitution of the State, in the revenue enactments of the Legislature, or in the public demands of the county, or condition of the people of the county, to call for, or justify, the extraordinary tax assessments of this year.

AND WHEREAS, The Revenue laws of the present Legislature require the Board of County Commissioners to meet on the *third Monday in May last*, to receive the tax lists, hear complaints, &c., and to continue in session for three days, at least, and also provides that complaints of tax-payers shall be heard, not alone after their taxes have been paid to the Sheriff, but even after that officer has settled with the Auditor of the State; (see Sec. 18 of the Machinery act), and yet, not only has no notice been given, as the law directs, of this meeting of the Board, so far as we can find, but several weeks afterwards, and by a public notice bearing date *June 19th*, 1873, it was stated by the chairman that such a meeting *would be* held on the 19th 20th and 21st of June, and that *no complaint thereafter made* would be entertained by the Board. This meeting, held not to arouse a groundless claim against the Commissioners, but to subserve the ends of law and justice and to promote the prosperity of the whole county, cannot but condemn this disregard of law and the rights of our over-burdened tax-payers without regard to party or color; therefore

Resolved, That we object to and denounce the present system of assessments adopted by our Board of County Commissioners, and especially remonstrate against the unfairness and inequality so prevalent in each of said eight or nine townships, and will exhaust all the means at our command to effect a proper reduction of taxes, and to prevent unfair and unequal collections.

Resolved, That we respectfully call upon said Board of Commissioners to make a public statement of the manner in which these objectionable assessments were made, by whose authority it was done, and for what purpose, as much dissatisfaction still exists in the various townships referred to, notwithstanding the promise of the Board on last Monday night that they on next Thursday night would hear in writing written complaints from tax-payers. If any gentleman of the Board is not entitled to the responsibility of sharing in acts of the Board herein alluded to, he will disclaim it or not, according to his own discretion. It is but just to the Board and to the public, that the people should know how and by whom the assessments were made, as well as the amount of expenditures made in preparing the tax-books now in the hands of the Sheriff.

Resolved, That while no one objected, as far as we know to the action of the Board, in heretofore examining, through a committee, into the books and official records of our Court House officials, we, at the same time, suggest to the Board to open wide their own doors and books as to their own assessments, expenditures, appropriations, &c.

Resolved, That we respectfully ask them to appoint specific days and hours convenient to all parties for hearing complaints in writing of tax-payers who consider themselves overtaxed to the end that just grievances in the way of taxation may be redressed.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of nine be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to act for complaining tax-payers in the absence of public meetings, to appear themselves or by attorney before the Board of County Commissioners or other authorities, to make known their grievances in the way of taxes of those unable to attend, and to call tax-payers' meetings, whenever in their opinion necessary, and without distinction of color or party.

Speeches in favor of the above preamable and resolutions and in advocacy of a change and reform in county affairs were made by Messrs. Everett Smith, W. W. Larkins, John Bell, and others. The harmony and unanimity of feeling which prevailed indicated an earnestness of work which promises much good.

The Chairman appointed the following Executive Committee: Dr. Satchwell, Dr. Simpson, C. M. Galloway, Bruce Williams, John Bell, James Garrason, D. T. Durham, Will J. Bivins, George Bordeaux.

On motion, the Chairman of the meeting was requested to prepare the proceedings of the meeting for publication, to sign the same, and to send them for publication to the Wilmington papers.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at Point Caswell, at 12 o'clock on Saturday next.

OWEN ALDERMAN,
August 9th, 1873. Chairman.

The Lilliputian infant, to whom was awarded the prize at the recent California baby show, has been leased by sh a shrewd owman of San Francisco, who intends to exhibit it throughout America. It is six months old, and weighs only two and a half pounds when dressed.

An Oregon paper states that the rage for the "ile" termination has come to a disastrous conclusion in one family in Portland. A farmer named Ake christened his eldest girl Belle. She had some cards printed in the "ile" fashion, and—well, after looking at the result, she concluded Belle was pretty enough for her, and burned them.

Laura Cappy Smith, the spiritualist and free lover, writes: "The lover of my girlhood now walks the viewless causeways of the air, and inasmuch as he was cultured, lofty-souled and large-hearted, he doubtless loves and is beloved by many a fair and queenly woman in 'that land of light and song;' yet he finds time to return to earth's turbulent scenes and bathe my toil-worn spirits in the deep waters of his passionate and intense affection, and those chords in my inmost being that first responded to his touch, remaining mute in the presence of all others, thrill and vibrate, as of yore, in an ecstacy of rapture when swept by his spirit touch."

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

Bill Arp on Female Suffrage—Trial of Soosan Antny, &c.

ROME GA., August, 1873.

MR. EDITUR—Soosan Antny is nuthin to me—that is nuthin perticuler. No woman aint exep Mrs Arp, but when I heard they was a tryin her for votin, my feminine instincks carried me strait to the kourthouse. I was on her side before I got there and I am on her side yit. Women in general is my weekness and espeshually a woman whose name is Soosan. I always envied a man who could fondle over his wife or sweetheart and call her "Soosy." It sounds so meller and soft. So when I sced Soosan Antny arrained up before the judge like a konvict I was mad—mad with the whole Yanky nashun. They raise a hellybilloo over the old broken konstitution and mend it up so as to let the black babboons vote in the Rebel Staits, but if a white woman of sense and spunk dares to do it, it shocks their pewritan modesty. The old judge tried to look fierce, and said a woman shouldn't undersex herself. I have seen a heap of men who, when they got sorter old, took up a kind of sour crape spite against good-lookin women. But Soosan looked at the judge as strait as an egul. She stood up square on her paster joints, and remarked that she was free-born and nativ-born and had property of her own, and had a right to vote for the law-makers of her choice. She said that women done as much for the country as the men, and, if they dident fight in a battle, they raised the boys that did. That havin em and nussin em in sikness and in helth was a harder job than fightin, and if men dident beleve it, jest let em try it a while. She sed if the judge could name one good reesun why they shouldent vote, she wanted to known what it was.

Soosan's eyes flashed a little angelic fire when the judge fined her a hundred dollars, and she remarked that every advance in sivilization had to have its martyrs, and she was reddy. She throwed a hunderd dollar bill over to the clerk, and sed she would bet another hundred that that money never reached the State ' ury. She dident raind that old [illegible] no more than if he was a monky [illegible] told him that if they would base [illegible] votin business on morality, or prop[illegible] or intelligence, or all three put together, the women would be satisfied; but they based it on wearin britches, and drinkin whisky, and chawin tobakker, and keepin one wife at home and another sum where else. She declared that she had as much rite to choose her politikul masters as the Suthern niggers or the hethen Chinee. That if the women could vote there wouldent be a drunkard, nor a thief, nor a fool on the bench, nor in any other offis, and whiskey would be harder to get than arsenik. An old, red nosed, swill faced man winked one eye at her and hikkuped "the h—he—hell you say." When the court adjourned the crowd cheered Soosey, and one man sed he'd pay the fine; another sed he'd see her a fair fite with the judge; another said the law dident say whether the britches must be worn outside or inside, and another sed he'd rather risk the women to vote than thousans of them drunken furriners and fools who elected John Morrisey.

Now Ive been thinking a heap about this voting bisness myself and my opinyun at that Cary Jinkins is a nity smart man. The first time he run for Govnor they beat him bekaus he sed he dident think that every fool and every vagabond ort to be allowed to vote. He was for drawin in the lines instead of letten em out, and the melankolly sequel hav proved that he wer right. If I was a king I wouldent let anybody vote who couldent tell whether General Jackson was dead or alive, or who took more than three drinks a day as a regular thing, or who chawed tobaker after he had gone to bed, or who was a meaner man than his daddy, or who believed in gosts and witches, or who dident put on a clean shirt onst a week, or who dident earn 50 cents a day at sum respektabel bisness, or who shouted at nite meetins more than two hours on a stretch. I heard a blind freenologist say that the way to test a man's sense was to draw a straight line from the top of his upper lip to his forrerd and another from the lower corner of his nose to the hole in his ear, and if the angle between was less than 60 degrees he might be smart for a monky but he was a fool for a man. He sed that this test would rule out nearly all the idiots and Africans from votin, and if it didunt their faith in witches would. I wouldent let a furriner vote until he had lived here and behaved himself for ten years, and he shouldent vote then unless he had married an american gal or was a raisin children on amerikan soil. I wouldent let no unmarried man vote who was over 30 years old; though I would let all sich justify by swearin that they had tried but nobody would have em. Id make em name the gals in their affidavy.

I would let every married man and his wife and every widder vote, if they wasn't cut off by the foregoin exceptions. They should have one vote apiece for themselves and one for every child they had. This last would elevate the Arpian family about election times shore. Akkording to Solomon, all sich ought to hav a heap of privileges, for it aint no pikayune bisinesso raise a big drove of children. Jest let any hide-bound bachelor try it and see. I look upon respektable children as the hope of the State, and if I had my way these stagnant old rips who wont marry, but prowl round and live easy and die rich and leave no sign, at least some to speak of, should be taxed heavy and the money appropriated to the orfins' fund. What's a man worth to the State who leaves it no defenders after he's ded and gone; who patronizes no Sundy-schools or Mundy-schools—buys no candy or baby clothes, or bails, or barlow knives, or long stockins, or jackonet muslin, or hoop skirts or galluses. What intrust has he got in perpetuatin great principles? Why, a chronic old bachelor can jest turn over in his one-horse bed and die and not keer a darn if the world cums to an end in 15 minutes. He wouldent keer if the devil was to break loose and eat up the women and children alive.

Now Im not sayin a word agin them married foaks who sumhow or sumhow else haint aksidentally been blessed with offsprings. Bv no means. They showd a willingness to hav em, and thats enuf for me. Ive always apologized for peopul who done the best they could, whether they sucksseeded or not. I aint no Bonyparte to chop a mans head off for losing a battle, whether he was to blame or not. Im a friend to married foaks, children or no children. Lawful wedlock is sosiety mainspring, its back bone, its life insshoorance. Ive no patienge with these stingy old stags who wont marry without they git a pile of penshun money, who want to be hired to do it, who hang around a town, waiting for sum rich gal to turn up, while theres lots of poor ones, purty and clever, j

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1873.

LOCAL.

Heavy Wind and Rain Storm.

The heaviest rain and wind storm that has been known for many years past, was experienced on Sunday from Lumberton as far up as Wadesboro. Considerable damage to the crops was sustained in Richmond and Anson counties. At the head of the road and near Lilesville the rain fell like unto a young deluge, washing lands, moving fences and so covering up and undermining parts of the newly laid track between Lilesville and the Stanbuck crossing that considerable repairs were necessary before the train could pass there yesterday morning.

Above the head of the road it is thought that no injury has been sustained by the newly graded parts of the contract. The dirt was washed down in high piles, and even such heavy articles as wheelbarrows were carried, in some instances, a distance of fully 150 yards from the works.

The prospects for an unusually fine crop of cotton in the Lilesville section were recently very bright, but there has been too much rain of late for the good of the crops.

The March of Improvement.

A letter received Monday from a friend at Rockingham says:

The vote in this county was light, and I have not seen the exact figures. The majority for the amendments will not be less than one thousand. Indeed the vote was nearly unanimous.

This village is improving steadily and will, doubtless, become noted for its manufacturing industry. The Great Falls Cotton Mill is in successful operation. Besides this, Robert L. Steele and some associates contemplate the erection of a mill on Hitchcock's creek, about a mile from town. Indeed, operations have commenced. Then, just above, on the same, never-failing stream, there are several excellent sites. Below, and nearer town, Walter F. Leak is making some improvements, the exact purpose of which I do not know. Some say he means to put up a paper mill, others a flour mill, and others, still, a cotton factory. Sufficient progress has not been made to settle the question.

There was no party excitement in the election here, at all. We have no carpet-baggers, and hence the glorious result.

A Graceful and well Merited Tribute.

In the beautiful address delivered in March last, by Dr. S. S. Satchwell, of this county, before the Alumni Association of New York, we find the following touching tribute to that good man and noble martyr to humanity, Dr. James H. Dickson, for so many years at the head of his profession in this city. Dr. Satchwell says:

"In this connection you will pardon an expression of State pride, and even of State's rights, in the remark, that the first operation for club foot ever performed on the American continent was by an eminent and lamented surgeon of my own State, Dr. James H. Dickson. He operated at Fayetteville, North Carolina, in the month of January, 1835, upon a limb greatly distorted and much shortened, and the operation was entirely successful. The leading physician of that State before and at his death, he was one of the ablest and most distinguished medical men in the whole country, and none of our illustrious dead have left a nobler record for purity of life, Christian graces, and high-souled devotion to duty and his profession, than has this modest gentleman, and accomplished, successful physician. He fell nobly, with his harness on, a victim of yellow fever, in the heroic discharge of his duty, during the prevalence of that scourging epidemic, which, in the year 1862, so greatly depopulated the now flourishing city of Wilmington, in that good old State."

A Mysterious Affair.

Last night, about 8 o'clock, the mutilated body of a lad, some 12 or 13 years old, the son of Mr. Robert Carter, the well known engineer on the W. C. & A. R. R., was found under the trestle work of the W. & W. R. R. bridge over Smith Creek, about one mile from the city. The body was perfectly nude when found, with one arm missing and the neck and portions of the body appearing to have been bitten by fish. There is no trace of his clothes, and no one knows anything of the circumstances attending his death. He was alive and well yesterday morning and a painful mystery surrounds the whole affair. It is possible that he may have been in bathing alone at that point and have been accidentally drowned, but in that case it is hardly probable that the body would have been found so soon after death. Some fear that he was foully dealt with, while others again suggest that he may have been caught on the trestle work by a passing engine, his arm cut off and his body thrown in the creek. The matter will have a full investigation to-day, when an inquest will be held by Coroner Hewlett. *Daily Journal*, 14th.

The Smith Creek Horror.

There is no elucidation, as yet, of the mysterious circumstances attending the death of the young lad, Willie Carter, whose body was found under the trestle of the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad over Smith Creek on Tuesday night. When first discovered he was lying on a mud sill beneath the bridge, only partly in the water. Coroner Hewlett yesterday called on Dr. W. W. Lane, who made a post mortem examination of the body. A jury was empannelled by the Coroner but there was a great difficulty in obtaining testimony in the case and the verdict has not therefore yet been rendered. The jury meet again this morning, at 10 o'clock, for a further consideration of the matter.

Dr. Lane is of the opinion that the lad was foully dealt with. He does not think that the injuries sustained could possibly have been of such a character if he had been run over by a train of cars, and it is equally clear that they were not inflicted by animals or fishes. The left arm was taken off near the shoulder and the flesh on the left side and breast is very much lacerated. The head and face are badly bruised, the injuries having apparently been inflicted with a heavy club. In another portion of the body some of the parts are missing and here it would appear that a sharp knife or a razor had made a gash of about an inch in length on one of the thighs as though the knife had slipped while being used.

Altogether there is a painful mystery surrounding the whole affair. There is but little, if any, doubt that the young man has been murdered and the authorities will use every exertion to ferret out the authors of the hideous crime.

The lad left home on last Monday morning. He was seen during the forenoon of that day in company with a colored boy by the name of Hicks, living near Union Depot, and was last seen alive, so far as is now known, at the Depot, on the same day, between 1 and 2 o'clock. These are all of the facts in the case thus far elicited by the Coroner.—*Daily Journal*, 14th.

Cotton raising is one of the young industries of Southern California. A correspondent of the *San Diego World* says that he has been cultivating the staple for several years, and has never made under an average crop compared with Mississippi, where he formerly resided. He regards all the San Joaquin valley as a good cotton country, also a portion of the Sacramento valley, and Southern California below Monterey and back from the coast.

THE OUTLAWS.

Lowrey Redivivus—Floyd Oxendine Shot Dead—Killed within Sight of his Home—The Assassin Unknown as Yet—Conflict of Opinions on That Point—Stephen Lowrey Generally Charged with the Deed, &c, &c, &c.

For a long time past the denizens of Scuffletown have settled down into a torpid condition of quietude, and nothing has occurred to disturb the current until yesterday, when news reached the city that Floyd Oxendine, a colored man and a peaceful inhabitant of Eureka, in Scuffletown, had been shot to death by some villain or villains unknown, but generally supposed to be Stephen, the last of the Lowrey, and the only one of the outlaws still alive.

The particulars, as we gather them, are as follows:

Early Monday morning Oxendine left his store at Eureka for a visit to a field belonging to him not more than one-fourth of a mile distant. About 7 o'clock, the time at which he expected to return, a gun was heard a short distance from the house, and in the direction of the field, and James Oxendine, Floyd's father, fearing something wrong, as he knew that his son did not carry a gun with him, started to the field. He had gone only about half the distance from the house, along the road leading to Harper's Ferry, when he discovered the bleeding body of his son lying by the side of the road. He was quite dead, having been shot, evidently with a double-barreled shot gun, in the head and through the heart. His death must have been instantaneous. Jim Floyd then proceeded to Eureka and made known the distressing event. A number of persons proceeded to the scene of the murder. Each had his own theory and endeavored to substantiate it by the attendant circumstances. The murderer's track was found crossing the road and the field, and some suspected that it was exactly such as Stephen Lowrey makes when walking, while others insisted that it was too long for Lowrey. The general belief, however, is that Lowrey is the man that committed the crime.

Oxendine was a likely young fellow about 24 years of age and unmarried, although it is said that he was to have shortly espoused Madame Rhody, the relict of Henry Berry Lowry, deceased. It is asserted that Stephen was opposed to this match and had even gone so far as take a most solemn oath that "no dam Oxendine shant never sleep in Henry Berry's bed."

But Floyd Oxendine had other vindictive enemies besides Steve Lowrey. Some time since he accompanied Wilson, the slayer of Andrew Strong (having also been confederate with Wilson in the matter of killing Strong) to Marion county, South Carolina, where they attempted to arrest one John Locklear. This so much exasperated the friends of this latter that it is asserted that Jim Dial, John Locklear and Sine. Locklear have been lying out for some months past with the avowed intention of taking his life.

Deceased was well behaved in his manners, correct and honest in his business dealings and was well thought of in his neighborhood. He was possessed of some little property and owned a store at Eureka. He was to have been married, it is said, next week, and the festive widow Lowrey came down on the train yesterday to Eureka, unnecessarily distressed at the sad fate which had overtaken her affianced husband.

Further Particulars in Relation to the Murder of Floyd Oxendine.

The following brief particulars in relation to the murder of Floyd Oxendine, at Eureka, in Scuffletown, Robeson county, on last Monday morning, are all that we have been able to gather:

The murder occurred about 7 o'clock, and the fact was first discovered by a little colored girl, a daughter to Pat Lowrey, who resides at Eureka, near the store of the murdered man. This little girl, when she heard the two shots fired, ran out along the road and soon came to a point at which Oxendine was lying on the grass at the side of the road, dead, with two charges of buckshot in his body, one having passed through the neck and the other tearing its way through the very heart of the unfortunate man. As the little girl first came in view of the spot she saw a man, whom she did not know, dart from the bushes on the opposite side of the road, close to where the body was lying, and remove from the pockets Oxendine's watch, pocket-book and such other valuables as were about him at the time. He then fled from the spot in the direction of Floyd Oxendine's field, only a short distance from the spot. James Oxendine, the father of Floyd, very soon afterwards appeared on the spot, and presently, neighbors and friends, startled by the news imparted by the terrified girl, approached the scene of the murder. The villain's tracks were followed up across the field and into the woods to the near neighborhood of the house of one John Dial, a noted desperado and one of the alleged murderers of Ex-Sheriff King. Authorized by these facts, a warrant was issued for Dial's apprehension, but it was too late; the bird had already flown. A posse was organized and were yesterday scouring the woods in the search for him but, at the last accounts, there was no trace found of him, it being supposed that he has already sought out and joined Steve Lowrey, in the dense swamps of Scuffletown.

It is now generally conceded that Dial, and not Lowrey, was the murderer of Oxendine, although there are many who contend that the outlaw was probably a *particeps criminis* in the affair, and that he has already afforded an asylum to the murderer. Rhody Lowrey, the widow of Henry Berry Lowrey is, it is said, of this opinion, and we submit that her opinion is worth something in this instance.

It is said that Rhody is overwhelmed with grief at Oxendine's death. She expresses herself as having passionately loved him, and is vehement and demonstrative in her sorrow. Floyd Oxendine was not only young and comely, but he was well-to-do in the world, was highly thought of by all around him, both white and colored, and could have given Rhody a good home and an honest, respectable name. She is not, however, by any means communicative even in her grief. A gentlemen who came down on the train with her on Monday, when she first heard of the murder, says that she seemed actually stupified by the blow; that she could not realize it; that it was too hard, too cruel, and that, although she did not, while under his observation, shed a single tear (as perhaps very properly became the Queen of Scuffletown) yet there was no mistaking the agony which she suffered.

Those who are well informed prophecy more trouble next winter with the gang of outlaws. They think that Dial has surely gone to join Steve Lowry, and that it will be easy enough to muster up recruits from among the desperate characters that infest that section.

John Dial, the alleged murderer, is a mulatto, about thirty years of age, has a wife and five children, and was tried for his life as one of the murderers of ex-Sheriff King, of Robeson county. The evidence against him was insufficient and he was discharged.

Judge Wm. H. Cooley, who fell in the late New Orleans duel, was considered one of the best story-tellers in Louisiana, and he exercised his talent to a wide circle of admiring friends. On his way to the fatal ground the morning of the meeting, he kept those with him in the railway train in continual roars of laughter.

VICK & MEBANE,

Cotton Factors,

AND

General Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Liberal Advances made.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, and Country Produce, and orders for the purchase of same solicited.

☞ Bagging and Ties on hand for sale.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current

Subject to Changes in the Market.

Beeswax per lb	30 a 32	Lumber, (Mill)	
Candles, Sp'm T. each	22½ a 25	Cy'r Pcts 15.00	a17
Cl hand	2 50 a 2 75	Wdcdo 10.00	a25 00
New	2 75 a 3 00	Scantling 00 00	a22 00
Candles, per lb		Ship Stuff 0 00	a25 00
Fallow	16 a 17	Lime, (from store)	
Adamantine	16½ a 17	Rockport	1 50 a 1 60
Sperm	50 a 55	Rockland	0 00 a 1 65
Coffee, per lb		Molasses, per gallon,	
Java	30 a 32	Cuba, hhds	00 a 42
Laguayra	25 a 28	do bbls	00 a 42
Rio	25 a 25	Sugar house	21 a 21½
St. Domingo	25 a 28	do bbls	25 a 25
Flax	19 a 20	Syrup, bbls	45 a1 00
Double Anor	a 16	Ice N. Y.	80 a0 90
Rope per lb	7 a 10	Nails, per lb,	
Corn Meal,		Cut	6 a 6 75
per bushel	95 a 0 97½	Oils, per gallon,	
Domestics,		Spirits	00 a 3 00
Sheeting,		Linseed	1 40 a 1 50
per yard	12 a 13	Machinery	75 a 2 00
Yarn, per 5 lb	160 a 165	Kerosene	25 a 26
Feathers,		Pea Nuts	0 75 a 1 50
per lb	65 a 90	Potatoes,	
Fish, per bbl.,		Sweet	80 a 1 00
Mackerel,		Irish, bbl	4 25 a 5 50
No. 1	18 00 a22 00	Provisions, per lb.,	
No. 2	00 a 17 50	Bacon	
No. 3	15 00 a12 00	Hams	15 a 18
Mullets	5 50 a 9 00	Middlings	12 a 12½
Herring,		Shoulders	10½ a 11
fast	3 00 a 9 00	Hog round	13 a 13½
N. C. roe	0 00 a12 50	Western Bacon	
do cuts	8 00 a10 00	(Smoked.	
Ile gne	00 a 8 00	Hams	16 a 17
Dry Cod	7 a 7½	Middlings	11½ a 12
Flour, per bbl, North'n		Shoulders	10 a 10½
Family	8 50 a11 50	(Dry Salted)	
Superfine	6 50 a 7 00	Middlings	10½ a 12
Ex Super	7 50 a 8 75	Shoulders	10 a 10½
North Carolina,		Lard, N. C.	00 a 12½
Family	10 00 a 10 50	do Northern	10 a 11
Superfine	7 75 a 8 25	Butter, N. C.	15 a 20
Ginc, per lb	16 a 22	do Northern	40 a 45
Guinea Bags	25 a 28	Cheese	16 a 16½
Guano, Peruvian,		Pork, Northern, per bbl	
Per ton	00 00 a85 00	City Mess	19 00 a 19 50
Grain, per bushel,		Thin	00 00 a 16 50
Corn	105 a 105½	Rump	16 00 a 17 00
Oats	60 a 75	Salt, Alum, per	
Peas, Cow	1 50 a 0 00	bag 2 bush	a 2 00
Rice		Liverpool, sack, ground	
Carolina	8½ a 9	cargo	0 00 a 0 00
Hides, per lbs.,		From store	0 00 a 1 60
Green	a 7	American	0 00 a 1 50
Dry	14 a 15	Sugar, per lb.,	
Hay, per 100 lbs.,		Porto Rico	10 a 10½
Eastern	0 00 a 1 60	Cuba	10 a 10½
Northern	1 30 a 1 35	C	a 11½
Iron, per lb.,		A	a 12
English, sw'd	5½ a 8	Crushed	12½ a 00
American	a 10	Powd'r, per lb.,	
American,		Northern	5½ a 7
sheet	9 a 00	Shingles, per M.,	
Swede	8½ a 00	Contract	0 00 a 9 00
Hoop,		Common	2 25 a 2 75
per 100	140 00a150 00	Staves, per M.,	
Horse Shoe	0 00a 0 00	W. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Whiskey	1 25 a 1 00	R. O. hhd	00 00 a 00 00
Bourbon	2 00 a 1 00	Timber, per M.	
N. E. Rum	2 00 a 1 00	Shipping	00 00 a 00 00
Gin	1 00 a 0 00	Mill, fair	8 00 a 12 00
Brandy	4 00 a 9 00	Mill, int to good	12 00 a 16 00
do Apple	1 50 a 2 00	Mill, ext	18 00 a 00 00
do Peach	2 25 a 3 50	Tallow per lb	10 a 11

REVIEW

OF THE

WILMINGTON MARKETS,

FOR THE

WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, August 14, 1873.

THE CROPS.—Robeson County.—Cotton is looking very fine. The late rains have been heavy, and some planters fear too much has fallen, but up to this time no damage can be perceived. Corn "has come out" considerably and gives promise of a fair yield.

Richmond County.—Cotton never was finer. In many places the planters are calculating on as much as *two bales per acre*, and they form their judgment by comparison with the same land last year. We feel sure that without some accident before maturity, their calculations will be verified, as the weed is large and fairly loaded down with bolls. One plantation examined had the rows (5½) five and a half feet apart; across the rows the cotton had met and was full of bolls. A few open bolls have been seen. Corn poor in some sections and very good in others.

Marlboro County, S. C.—This county joins Richmond on the south and is about the finest cotton county in South Carolina. From the State line down to the Pee Dee River, near Society Hill and Cheraw, it is cotton—cotton all the way, and it is generally very fine. The grass is under control and the crop is in fine growing condition, giving excellent promise of a full yield, better than last year. Corn is very good and generally heavily cared, altogether the best corn crop in the cotton section.

Anson County—Cotton still improves in all parts except the northwestern corner of the county, where they have had very dry weather, and the crop has suffered for rain. Corn in this section is almost a failure. In other sections Corn is fair.

Union County—Has a fair crop of Cotton, but the Corn is poor. Cotton improving under the late rains.

Montgomery County—Cotton looks well, Corn very light.

Stanly County—Same as Montgomery.

Wayne County.—The cotton is very fine, having improved greatly during the past few weeks. The bud is healty and well filled. With the exception that in some portions of the county **the stand is not very good, the yield promises to be very large.** The corn crop is good, and under the favorable season is improving.

Lenoir County. The same remarks are applicable to the crops of this county as to Wayne, the cotton looking even better in Lenoir.

Hyde County.—We learn from several large farmers that the prospect of a large corn crop in Hyde is better than for several years past.—Unless some unforeseen circumstance interferes the yield will be large.

COMMERCIAL EPITOME—There has been a fair degree of activity in mercantile circles during the current week and many of the leading staples have experienced important changes in values. As yet there is no noticeable improvement in the speculative trade, and, as a natural consequence, we hear complaints on all sides of "dull times," and that buyers are purchasing only to meet their actual requirements. It is confidently anticipated that shortly there will be a revival of trade in all business circles, and the merchants generally are preparing to meet the fall trade, many of whom are arranging their home affairs for the purpose of going North to purchase new stocks. Along the wharf there has been about the usual movement in trade generally. In many branches of business there is also a revival of spirit, and we notice a good feeling prevailing. In the naval store trade there has not been so large a movement as the previous week, but there has been a good feeling prevailing and most articles exhibit a firmer tendency and stronger tone. The attendance at the "Produce Exchange" has been large and considerable transactions were effected. Rosin—The rosin market for the week does not sum up as large transactions as the last or the previous week, but this has not been for the desire of buyers to effect purchases but to the strong feeling which has induced sellers to hold for higher rates. The future movement of rosin is at figures which in themselves assert that buyers have confidence in the market. The arrivals of a goodly number of vessels have also encouraged a better feeling, and taking the market as a whole, although it appears a little sluggish at the close of business to-day, we think that the trade is approaching, by degrees, a healthy state and a permanent basis, Spirits Turpentine—In this article we notice also an improved feeling similar to that of rosin, and the terms of the above may strictly apply also to this branch of trade. Crude Turpentine—The market has been in an unsettled state for several days, and has fluctuated entirely according to the feeling and disposition of those who rule the market. At the close of the week, however, we are pleased to notice that there is a good feeling, and it is thought that the present rates will be fully maintained, if not advanced. Tar—There is not so much stability exhibited in this article as we should like to see or report. The demand at present is not large, and with an improvement of receipts and light export the stock has increased, which has somewhat decreased the firmness of the market. Corros—This staple is dull and there is not much doing, quotations are off from ¼ to ½ cent. Provisions—Conspicuous among the weeks trade has been the advance of some descriptions of hog products. Western meats in sympathy and to correspond to the leading market, have advanced from ½ to 1 cent. Grain—Numerous cargoes of Corn have arrived which were placed upon market and owing to the excess of Corn, has rather reduced prices. In the phrasaology of Dry Goods and the Money Market we can make no important changes, and give the substance of last week's remarks: "Dry Goods.—The trade has not assumed much larger proportions than was noted in our last review. The trade in Summer fabrics is still lively, and retailers are having a fair season, and are sacrificing to a considerable extent their stocks to keep from moving them in the Fall changes of business houses. Money—The demand for money this week has been as large as usual at this season of the year. In the open money market there is only a light business being done, but the banks are having frequent calls for loans on collateral security and are discounting acceptable paper at unchanged rates."

The changes in prices for the leading articles of merchandise and the special features of the week are reviewed as follows:

COTTON.—The cotton market has been dull nearly all the week, and there is a decline of ⅛ to ¼ cent on all grades. The decline in our market has been the effect of the breaking of the prices in New York and Liverpool. At the declining prices however, there has been some demand, and there was some movement in the market, but the stock is small and will not admit of only limited transactions. The receipts are gradually but slowly falling off, and with an export movement in excess of the receipts the stock is also becoming smaller, and as last taken, was 645 bales.

The general cotton movement for the week was as follows: It appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 10,684 bales against 12,255 bales last week, 12,618 bales the previous week, and 13,833 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1872, 3,586,253 bales against 2,712,009 bales for the same period of 1871-'72, showing an increase since September 1st, 1872, of 874,24 bales.

The exports for the week ending reach a total of 14,139 bales, of which 12,331 were to Great Britain, 1,726 to France, and 300 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening are now 143,456 bales.

The sales for the week reach a total of 109 bales at figures as follows: 9, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 15¾, 16, 16½, 16¾, 17, 17½, 17¾, 18, 18½, to 18¾ cents ℔ lb. We quote nominal as follows:

Low Ordinary	9	cents.
Ordinary	14	"
Good Ordinary	15	"
Strict Good Ordinary	17	"
Low Middling	17½	"
Strict Low Middling	18	"
Middling	18¾	"
Strict Middling	19	"

ROSIN—The rosin market this week presents few new features, if we except a firmer tone. The attendance of buyers at the Exchange this week has been about as full as usual, but there was not so much enquiry, and sellers generally were demanding figures above their views. There has been very little movement in futures, but the sales indicate a firmness, and in themselves show that buyers have entire confidence in the future. The arrival of a goodly number of foreign vessels overdue, and the large number sailed for this port, has rather induced sellers to hold their stock and await the result of the future market, believing fully that there will shortly be a reaction in the market. In consequence of this there has not been so much offering sale, and even those who wished to sell were demanding full quotations. The first day of our review (Friday) the market opened very quiet but steady, and sales of 1,000 bbls. strained were effected at $2 45, also of 75 bbls. No. 1 at $2 75 per bbl. Saturday—The market was quiet, buyers were offering to purchase freely at the previous figures, but holders refused to sell, and consequently no spot rosin changed hands. There was some demand for futures, and 500 bbls. strained was sold, buyer's option, August, at $2 50, 100 bbls. Pale also sold at $3. Monday the market was firm, buyers were bidding $2 45 for strained, but sellers were asking higher rates. Tuesday the same feeling prevailed, and no sales transpired. Wednesday the market opened firm and an advance of 5 cents was gained. The lots changed hands were as follows: 500 bbls. strained (spot) at $2 50, 500 bbls. do., seller's option, August, at $2 50, and 100 bbls. extra Pale at $4 per bbl. To-day (Thursday) the market is firm at $ 50.

No. 2—The same features which characterized the market of last week, and which we noticed in our previous reviews, prevail at the present writing. There is only a limited demand existing, and prices have ruled nominal in consequence of no buyers at the views of sellers. Our quotations are entirely nominal.

No. 1 and Pales—For the lower qualities and extreme high grades there was some enquiry and some sales, but for the intermediate qualities there is no demand. The movement of the above mentioned qualities was about equal to last week, but as yet is quite limited. See table below for quotations.

The receipts for the month to the 11th instant, were 23,291 bbls. or about equal to 16,000 bbls. for the week, against 13,186 bbls. for the last week show a small increase. The export for the week 5,870 bbls. against 5,168 bbls. for the previous week shows only a small increase. The stock in yard is 82,127 bbls., and afloat 1,792 bbls. against 64,501 bbls. in yard, and 2,087 bbls. afloat for last week. We quote as follows:

Strained	$2 50
No. 2	2 50
Extra No. 2	2 55
Low No. 1	2 65
No. 1	2 75
Extra No. 1	3 00
Low Pale	3 50
Pale	4 50@3 75@4
Window Glass	5 50 .505 50

TAR—The tendency and tone of the market has been almost entirely in favor of buyers during the week. The market opened on Friday with a dull feeling and a decline of 20 cents on previous quotations. On Saturday the dullness continued and a further decline of 5 cents was reported. Since then and up to the close of the week the market has ruled very quiet and weak, and sellers have experienced difficulty to obtain previous quotations. To-day, at the close of our writing, the market is quiet and easy and closed at $3 30 ℔ bbl. The receipts for the week, 857 bbls, against 383 bbls for last week, show an increase of 474 bbls. The exports for the week, 522 bbls, against 258 bbls for last week, show also an increase of 364 bbls. The stock in market is 707 bbls, against 402 bbls for last week, also show an increase of 305 bbls. The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

Friday	5 bbls. at	$3 35	per bbl.
Saturday	18 "	3 35	"
"	60 "	3 30	"
Monday	18 "	3 30	"
Tuesday	100 "	3 30	"
Wednesday	72 "	3 30	"
Thursday	81 "	3 30	"
Do	325 "	3 25	"
Do	77 "	3 20	"

P. S. Since the above has been in type the market has declined and closes weak at $3 20 ℔ bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—There has been some little interruption and fluctuations of the market during the week, and for the first few days of our review the market remained in a very unsettled State, but subsequently it became settled and has since ruled very steady. The fact of this unsettled condition is due to the fact that a spirit of rivalry exists in the purchase of the receipts between the different distillers and the market is either advanced or lowered at the option and will of the purchaser, a spirit which we are glad to see and which enables the manufacturer from having his crude always landed at the market price when the fact that a little exertion on the part of the seller may secure him better prices. At the close of the week the market is steady at $2 for hard and $3 35 for yellow dip and virgin. The receipts for the week, 3,180 bbls, against 2,319 bbls, for last week, show an increase of 861 bbls. The exports were of little or no value, and the stock in market is 2,708 bbls. The receipts and sales for the week were as follows:

	Hard.	Dip.	Virgin.
Friday	175 @2 60	3 20	3 20
Do	100 2 60	3 30	3 30
Saturday	357 2 60	3 20	3 20
Do	107 2 60	3 30	3 30
Monday	260 2 60	3 31	3 35
Tuesday	312 2 60	3 35	3 35
Wednesday	1,022 2 60	3 35	3 35
Thursday	589 2 60	3 35	3 35

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The week has witnessed a decided reaction in Spirits Turpentine, and since the opening of the market up to the close there has been a firmness prevailing and a decided unwillingness of buyers or dealers, and there has been a slight break in prices owing principally to this cause. The arrivals of cargoes since last report have been numerous, and the market has been enlivened by the bustle attendant in the sale and deliveries thereof. The sales reported were as follows: Schr. Fairfield containing 2,000 bushels at 87½ cents; Schr. Martha containing 900 bushels at 87½ cents; Schr. Lucretia 1,265 bushels at 87½ cents; Schr. Mary Wheeler 1,300 bushels at 86 cents; Schr. Anna Farrow 2,000 bushels at 86 cents; Schr. E. Francis 1,300 bushels at 87 cents; Schr. Daniel Webster 2,000 bushels at 87 cents. The last sale effected was at 86 cents, and the market is quoted steady at those figures—prime articles would probably bring a fraction higher rates, but the receipts coming forward from the Northern cities are extremely heavy and the trade is being supplied from this source. In prices from store there is also a slight decline of yellow corn, but prime white remains unchanged. The receipts for the week, 41,449 bushels, against 14,234 bushels, shows an increase of 27,215 bushels, and from all sources were as follows: From Philadelphia, 3,500 bushels; from Baltimore, 2,136 bushels; from New York 3,873 bushels; from Hyde county per following schooners: Fairfield 2,000 bushels; Martha, 900 bushels; Lucretia, 1,265 bushels; Anna Farrow, 2,000 bushels; Mary Wheeler, 1,300 bushels; E. Francis, 1,300 bushels; Daniel Webster, 2,000 bushels; Lucy Wright, from New York, 3,700 bushels; Tarry Not, from Philadelphia, 10,000 bushels; John Ferris, from New York, 7,000 bushels; and by W. & W. Railroad Company 475 bushels. Dealers are selling from store at 80@82½ cents for mixed and 97½@$1 for white measling ℔ bushel, sacks included.—Oats—At present there is little or no demand for oats, and the market may be quoted dull. The demands principally are local, very few orders being received from the country. Sells from store at 65@70 cents per bushel, sacks included.———Peas—The light stock and very limited receipts continue to influence the market and prices have advanced. The demand for Clay and Cow peas are good, but fancy qualities are in light request. We quote Cow at $1 60 and Clay at $1 60@$1 65, and White at $1 75 ℔ bushel.———Rice—The market is well supplied and the demand is confined principally to the Corn Meal—The market is a little stronger, but no advance is mentioned. The city meals are selling at 102½@105 cents ℔ bushel, sacks included.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market has exhibited a strong feeling all the week, and a small advance has been gained. The advance was principally owing to the small stock in market and to the firmness of the trade in the Western and Northern markets. Our private reports from these markets are to the effect that the increased hog production of the past year shows such an increase over last year that it is thought that the new season will open with the pork packers and bacon curers heavily stocked and that there will be a surplus stock in those markets and the trade at present is not in a very satisfactory condition. The advance in our market this week was from ½ to ¾ cent all round. North Carolina bacon has been in good enquiry, but the stock is small and transactions are only on a limited scale. The demands principally are for hams, the enquiry exis ing for sides and shoulders being quite small. We quote North Carolina bacon as follows: 9@10 cents for shoulders, 11@12 cents for sides, 12@12½ for hog round and 17½@18½ cents for hams. We quote *Western Smoked Meats* at 11@11½ cents for shoulders, 12@12½ cts. for sides, 17@18 cents for hams. *Dry Salted* sells at 8½@8¾ cents for shoulders, 11½@12 cents for sides.——Lard—North Carolina is scarce and wanted. Sells at 11¾@12 cents ℔ lb. Northern steam refined, in buckets and tubs, sells at 10½@11½ cents ℔ lb.

PEANUTS—For some few weeks past there has been a steady hardening of prices, but this week there has been a decided jump on former rates, caused by the falling off in the receipts coming to market and by the heavy export whereby the stock has become considerably reduced. The present high rates, it is thought, will continue until the new crop arrives, as it is generally conceded that most of the old crop has been brought to market. The stock in dealers' hands is about 10,000 bushels, most of which is held for export. We quote the market firm at the following prices:

Ordinary	$1 25 to 1 30
Prime	1 40 to 1 50
Extra Prime	1 60 to 1 70
Fancy	1 80 to 2 00

HAY.—The market is well supplied, and the receipts are liberal, but are barely in excess of the demand, and on this account prices are well sustained. We quote as follows:

Penn. Timothy	$1 50@1 60
New York	1 50@1 60
Eastern	1 65@1 70

EGGS—The receipts have been large and the offerings in excess of the demand, and with continued pressure to sell prices have declined, and fresh lots are now selling at 16@20 cents ℔ dozen, but few arriving in such condition that they can be sold without re-handling.

POULTRY—The receipts of Chickens have been liberal and a large proportion too small to sell readily, the demand being mostly for fine large, either young or old. Spring Chickens sell mostly at $2 75@$3 ℔ doz., some small lots selling still lower, but fine and nearly full grown bring $3@$3 50 ℔ doz. Old do. are scarce and in good request at $3 75@$4 ℔ dozen, the latter rate for fine.

CATTLE.—The beef market is very poorly supplied as is usual at this season of the year. The receipts of prime cattle is quite meagre, but the want of butchers are very limited, and they buy only to their immediate demand. A good drove of beeves will sell at 6 to 8 cents on the hoof.

WOOD—Wood is scarce, pine and oak being in limited supply only, while of ash there is only a moderate supply. Pine is wanted, but for other qualities there is little or no demand. We quote, as selling by the quantity, as follows:

Pine	$3 75@3 50
Swamp Ash	2 50@3 25
Stump Ash	3 00@3 50
Oak	3 25@3 50
Blackjack	3 50@3 75

FERTILIZERS—The market is fairly supplied with all kinds mentioned below. We note a large export business doing at the following rates: Peruvian Guano, (Chincha Island) $75, $77@$80; do. do. Guanope, $70; Carolina Fertilizer, $53 time; $48 cash; $40@$50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate, $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco, do., $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $35, cash, and $45, time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime, $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Company's Pure Bone, $48; do. do. double refined Pondrette, $30; do. do. Nit. Phosphate Lime, $60; Berger & Butt's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; B. D. Sea Fowl, $50 cash, and $35 time.

SALT.—The market is well stocked. We quote American at $1 40@$1 45, and Liverpool at $1 40@$1 50 ℔ sack.

SHINGLES.—The trade in this article is confined mostly to exporters. We quote Sap at $6 50, and Heart at $9 50 ℔ M.

FLOUR—The market has been dull all the week, Extra Family sells at $12, Family is easy to buy at $8 to $10, and Extra Super $7@$8, Superfine ranges from $6 to $7. Spring Wheat flour is held at $6 40@$6 75.

BUTTER.—The receipts of choice have been about equal to the current wants of retailers. Choice sells at 40@45 cents, selections of fine bringing 50 cents ℔ lb., the latter rates, however, are obtained only for 'gilt edge,' that which is well made, solid, yellow and fine flavored.

FREIGHTS.—The changes of rates in freight during the week have been few. By coastwise the amount of tonnage is about equal to the enquiry for berths, but by foreign vessels they are extremely high and wanted. Lumber dealers are offering full rates for charters, but produce offering shipment is quite small.

RATES OF FREIGHT.

ARTICLES.	Per Steamer	Per Sailing Vessel.
To New York.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	$0 60 a $ 70	$ 60 a $ 65
Tar, per bbl	0 50 a 70	60 a 65
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	60 a 1 00	60 a 80
Rosin, per bbl	50 a 60	50 a 55
Cotton, per bale	50 a 2 50	50 a 2 50
Cotton Goods, "	50 a 75	50 a 75
Flaxseed, per bush	00 a 15	00 a 15
Peanuts, "	5 a 10	08 a 10
To Philadelphia.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Tar, per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 1 00	00 a 1 00
Rosin, per bbl	0 00 a 50	00 a 50
Cotton, per bale	0 00 a 1 50	00 a 2 00
Cotton Goods, "	0 00 a 75	0 00 a 0 75
Peanuts, per bush	0 00 a 10	00 a 12
Lumber	8 00 a 8 00	00 a 8 00
To Baltimore.		
Crude Turpentine, per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45
Tar, per bbl	0 00 a 0 45	0 00 a 0 45

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.:

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1873.

STATE NEWS.

Cumberland jail now has 10 inmates.

Raleigh is about to organize a military company.

Goldsboro has been suffering with the typhoid fever.

Good reports come from the crop in Alexander county.

A lodge of Odd Fellows is to be instituted in the town of Fremont.

A colored woman in Battleboro' has an infant with eight fingers on each hand.

Beautiful specimens of pure soapstone have been found on the land of Captain S. A. Grier, Cabarrus county.

The Goldsboro Fair Ground property is to be sold on Monday, the 1st day of September, under foreclosure of mortgage.

The Fayetteville Eagle says: Damage to one of the large forest trees in our city, of this place was struck and shattered by lightning. She have been struck three times during the last few years.

The Madison Courier says: We regret to learn that Mr. Cole, who met with an accident in this county a few days ago, by which his shoulder was dislocated, is still confined to his room, and is suffering much from the effects of his injuries.

The Rocky Mount Mail says: The chicken cholera has been very fatal to the feathered tribe in and around this town from its appearance, about two weeks ago, and in some neighborhoods the loss has been almost total. Mr. Bass, living near Battleboro', has lost over three hundred chickens.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: The crop prospects continue to improve. The weather during the past week has been favorable, and the crops have progressed seriously rather rapidly. From reports reaching us from all sections of the county, we are led to believe that the yield will be unprecedented. We have been informed by a gentleman who has been through the country that the cotton crop is unusually large, and that the corn crop is also very promising. The tobacco crop is said to be a failure.

The Goldsboro Messenger says: The Rev. Mr. Bryan, colored Methodist minister in this city, has been appointed by the Governor a Justice of the Peace for Wayne county. We are informed that Mr. Bryan has declined the appointment, and will not qualify.

The Raleigh News says: The Democratic Executive Committee of Wake county met in this city on Saturday last, and appointed Saturday, the 30th inst., as the day for holding the primary elections throughout the county, to select delegates to the Democratic Convention, which meets in this city on the 3d of September, to nominate candidates for the various offices to be filled at the ensuing election.

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The Madison Courier says: We regret to learn that the Southern Express line is discontinued on the Western North Carolina Railroad. We understand the railroad is indebted to the Express Company for money borrowed to the amount of twenty or twenty-five thousand dollars. The Express Company have been paying fifty dollars per month and had it credited on the debt, but the present Receiver requires that they pay one hundred dollars per month cash in hand and no crediting. The Express Company declines to do so—hence there is no express.

Fayetteville Eagle says: Damage to one of the large forest trees in our city, of this place was struck and shattered by lightning. She have been struck three times during the last few years.

Goldsboro' hens, says the Messenger, can beat those of Enfield in every way but cackling. Goldsboro' hens can beat those of Enfield in every way but cackling. Goldsboro' hens, says the Messenger, can beat those of Enfield in every way but cackling.

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LETTER FROM EGYPT.

England and America—France—English Civilization—and French Agriculture—Paris and the French—French and Italian Scenery—The Suez Canal and Its Wilmington Ship Canal—Mt. Cenis Tunnel—The Italian "Boot"—Brindisi—The Adriatic and the Mediterranean—Egypt—Alexandria and Cairo—The Nile—The Pyramids—&c., &c., &c.

Cairo, Egypt, July 12, 1873.

From Jaffa I made a flying visit to Jerusalem, and then returned to Alexandria, where I expected to find some letters from home, but was disappointed. I had been absent from Egypt about two months, and during that time the Canal Company had received letters from all parts of the world, and the consequence was that my letters were buried beneath a mountain of correspondence, and it was impossible to find them. I therefore left Alexandria for Cairo, and on the train met Mr. Lewis Lawson, of Wilmington, who was in the act of crossing the Nile at the lower bridge. (known as the Barrage bridge—two of the arches on one side gave way, precipitating Mr. Lawson, two mules, wagon and driver into the river. The mules were drowned, but Mr. Lawson escaped with a ducking.) Mr. Lawson is now on his way to Europe, and will, I expect, take the Suez Canal on his return to Wilmington. I will be glad to see him, as I have not seen a face from home since I left Wilmington, in March. We were there in sight of Candia (or Crete) and its lofty mountains towered almost as high as those of Greece. If any sea navigation is agreeable, it is surely that of the Mediterranean in fine weather. Early in the afternoon of the third day, a white pillar seemed to rise out of the sea; it was the lighthouse of Alexandria. Soon after, the white buildings of the city became visible, and the low coast of Egypt. Presently the cannon of the forts boomed over the sea with a familiar sound, saluting a steam frigate just coming out of the harbor with the Egyptian flag flying from her peak, and part of the Khedive's family on their way to Constantinople. We passed her at half a mile's distance, exchanging salutes with her, and soon after we entered the great harbor of Alexandria. Before our steamer had stopped her headway she was surrounded by a hundred boats with Arab crews, shouting, gesticulating and almost fighting for the passengers and their baggage. Fortunately we were expected. Col. Frank Reynolds and Major Campbell were there in a barge and took us ashore, and thence to the palace of Gabbari, Gen. Loring's Headquarters. We were fairly in Egypt at last, after a journey of nearly eight thousand miles by land and by sea.

It would be difficult to express the gladness we felt at meeting countrymen, at such a distance from home, and to hear the English language from lips of American ladies. Unfortunately our time was very limited, for it was important for us to reach Cairo before the Khedive's departure for Constantinople. So we remained only one night at Gabbari and the next morning we took the train for Cairo. I am therefore unable to say anything about Alexandria just now. But I expect some day to pay another and longer visit to that gallant officer and genial gentleman, General Loring, a North Carolinian, by the way (and then I will try to "do up" that city *à cheval après nous*).

From Alexandria to Cairo, the scenery is very tame and the country very flat. The double-track railroad runs for a few miles through the margin of the shallow lake Marcotis. There would be nothing of interest to a stranger, were it not for the strange costumes and the novelty in the appearance of the people. Here and there a few scattered palm trees characterize the landscape. Eastern and African. At every station the numerous turbaned, swarthy figures of the veiled women, the minarets of the village Mosks announce a Moslem land, even without the evidence of the crescent on every public building. We are in a compartment by ourselves. The others are filled with Arabs of every class. One is occupied by the *harem* of a wealthy native, and when the curtains fly in the wind we catch glimpses of dark Egyptian women and black Nubian attendants, all veiled from the eyes down. The road is very substantially built. The stations are very little inferior to those of Italy, and but little dirtier. The distance is about one hundred and thirty miles. Time four hours and a half, and fare about $5—very fine speed and fare. That first day's journey in Egypt (May 7th) satisfied me that I was in a hot country and a dusty one. At that season the peasantry were busy in removing the barley crop and preparing for another, for three crops a year are made in all the Valley of Egypt which can be reached by irrigation. Ba where water cannot be raised is the desert, for it never rains in this climate. Owing to this circumstance no barns are needed, but the crops are stacked out in the field. For the same reason the villages consist of lots of unburnt brick, cemented with mud, whose flat roofs are generally covered with the little straw and dried mud. A good hard rain would resolve an Egyptian village into its original element—mud.

As we sped on our way, we could see the *fellahs* loading up their animals with sheaves. Their stock is of three kinds—camels, buffaloes and donkeys. The first named I saw, at a distance, I could hardly recognize. I thought at first it was a haystack, but it moved. I looked more closely and saw a neck and head like that of an ostrich protruding in front. All the rest of the animal was concealed by the sheaves. The diminutive little donkeys are extremely hidden, ears and all, for there seems to be no limit to the load they carry, except the want of surface to pile it on. The Egyptian buffalo is one of the ugliest of the bovine family and probably the most abused. The horse does not seem to be used for agriculture. At some future time I will devote a chapter to the domestic animals of Egypt, which will, I think, prove interesting.

The railroad from Alexandria to Cairo passes over a perfectly level country, for Cairo is but a short distance above the apex of the Nile Delta, all of which is formed by the alluvial deposit of the mighty river. The road crosses first the Rosetta branch and then the Damietta, over splendid bridges of iron and iron. The Nile in May is out of its lowest stage and for six months will again almost be inundated in June. But even at low water it is a considerable stream, and when it has formed associations are remembered, going back to the cradle of human civilization, it is impossible to cross it without feelings of curiosity and interest. It will also have its crimes. Some distance before reaching Cairo I was looking carelessly out of the window, when two sharp, gray angles caught my eye, far above the distant horizon, and, with a sudden emotion of surprise and excitement, I exclaimed, "The Pyramids!" Yes, there they were, those gigantic monuments of an ancient race, as lofty as the range of hills around them, and probably destined, like them, to endure as long as the earth itself. So an after we reached the Cairo station, were caught up by a hackman, differing only in costume from those of America or Europe, and in a few minutes we landed at the "New Hotel," a splendid stone building of three hundred feet front, with a double colonade all around, and kept in approved European style. In front is a beautiful square and a large park, all lighted up with gas and embellished with fountains. In this portion of Cairo one might imagine himself in one of the most improved quarters of Paris or Vienna. In my next I will endeavor to describe this wonderful city. Until then, Salaam aleyk (I salute you.)

C.

The Louisville Carrier-Journal, noticing the complaint of a Western journal that the expiration of the franking privilege will deprive the poor freedmen of the South of the only means by which they could obtain valuable political documents free of cost, says: "That is a deplorable decision indeed. How often have we, in travelling through the South, seen thousands of freedmen sitting on the top of ten-rail fences for miles along the highway, their black heads looking like the high notes in a bar of music, reading the half-dozen volumes of the Ku-Klux report with all the intense eagerness displayed by Silas Wagg, when he read the 'Decline and Fall of the Russian Empire' to Mr. Boffin."

We earnestly recommend our readers to give up the use of poisonous hair preparations as they too frequently produce, first, headache, and afterwards, more serious complaints. Use a reliable, entirely harmless, and such a one *Nathan's Crystal Dressing* certainly is.

The Man of Enterprise creates the work imitator tries to copy him. Does any sensible man suppose that the legions of "Bucbus," so-called, that infest the drug stores, possess the real merit of Dr. Hembold's Genuine Extract? Any sufferer from Kidney Complaint, Dropsy, Diabetes, or other urinary diseases in male or female, will detect the difference at once by the result. Hembold's cures; the others fail. The genuine bears Dr. Hembold's signature. John F. Henry, New York, Sole Agent.

Toilet Gossip

The ladies are enthusiastic about SOZODONT, because it perfumes the breath, whitens the teeth, and beautifies and hardens the gums. The demand for the article has doubled with in a year.

THE FIRE FIEND.

ANOTHER MARINE HORROR.

THE STEAMER WAWASSET BURNED.

OVER FIFTY LIVES LOST.

BURNED TO THE WATER'S EDGE.

FULL DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

A FIERCE FIRE IN PORTLAND, MAINE.

THREE STEAMERS BURNED.

VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY IN FLAMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 Noon.—The Wawasset horror is fully confirmed. The most of the passengers perished. She left Washington, on her regular passenger trip, for Cove River. She was burned off Chatterton. Landing where there is no wharf, the passengers and freight for that point being discharged by small boats, one boat had been lowered, when the flames burst out. The vessel was two hundred yards from shore. Nothing remains but the broken shaft and the smoke-stack. The passengers registered when she left Washington numbered one hundred and ten, but she received and discharged passengers at the various landings, of whom there is no record. The crew consisted of twelve. The loss is probably fifty passengers and two of the crew. The cause of the fire is unknown. As soon as the flames were discovered she was headed shoreward, but struck on the bar on the Virginia side. Many of the ladies and children on board were visiting friends sojourning at places of resort down the river. There were also many colored people on board. Ten bodies have reached the wharf, five of whom are unknown. All account applaud the gallantry of the Captain and crew.

Capt. John E. Woods, commander of the Wawasset, is rescued round the neck and ears slightly. His account is substantially as follows: "The fire broke out at twenty-five minutes past twelve o'clock, between Thorn's Gut and Chatterton. I was in the pilot house at the time, and the firemen came in and told me that there was fire below. I immediately came out and found the flames had reached quite to the hurricane deck, along the walking beam. I then saw that it was impossible to get the life-boats, which were already full of passengers. I threw water on the wheel ropes so as to lower her steerage all right, and passed buckets of water from below to the hurricane deck for the purpose. I became satisfied there was no hope of saving the vessel, and that the only manner to save the passengers was to keep her going, she was headed for the beach. The boat reached the beach in about twelve or thirteen minutes after the alarm was given. In less than five minutes after the alarm was given the fire was in the rear of the pilot house. The engine refused to work about a minute before she struck the shore, and the boat ran a length before she came to a dead stop, and grounded in less than five feet of water from the bow. I remained on the hurricane deck until the flames had burned the window curtain in my room and the saloon windows below were shooting forth fierce darts. I then came down on the forward deck and did what I could to save the passengers. A great many were afraid to jump overboard, but I assured them they were safe in jumping, as the water from the bow was not over their heads; and upon this assurance one or two made a leap, and many others seeing that the water was shallow followed their example and were saved. It was with difficulty I checked them in jumping over in large bodies and drowning each other during the excitement. I am satisfied that nearly all the lives were lost in the stern of the boat, the flames drawing that way forcing the passengers to jump or be burned. Just before I left the boat I heard a lady, Mrs. Taylor, of Alexandria, crying for help from the rear of the vessel. I saw her hanging to the middle chains and sent a boat to her rescue and saved her. I am satisfied that the exertion caused middle loss of life, and that every passenger was saved who was not overcome. A great many lives were lost on the life boats by being overcrowded. One boat was loaded with colored passengers, and when she was cut loose she bulged out and swamped the boat. There were about twelve children aboard, and it is thought five or six are lost. The fire caught in the hold but it was impossible to tell just where. The boat was very dry, about like tinder, and the flames, when they reached the oiled machinery, spread like a flash. The cargo was of a miscellaneous nature and contained nothing inflammable, except 2 barrels of whiskey, which were in the forward hold and came the last thing burned. The passenger list and manifest of the vessel were lost, it being impossible for the clerk to reach the office to obtain them. At the time of the accident but few of the passengers were asleep, and none were in their state rooms, most were lying down on the decks. The Georgeanna came along after her was from Baltimore, and picked up a few of the passengers. Many went down through the country and others are waiting an opportunity on other boats, to come home. All were well taken care of. The steamer's value is estimated at $40,000.

PORTLAND, Me., August 9—Night. A large fire is now raging on Gallow's wharf. The steamer Dirigo has been burned to the water's edge. The Boston boats and the steamer Chase are in great danger. The sheds of the New York steamers are all burned.

LATER 2:45 P. M. It is said that the steamer Montreal is burned.

3:30 P. M. The fire is spreading rapidly. All the sheds of the Gulf and Atlantic wharf are burned. The wind is from the west and the fire may keep off the shore. Three steamers are now burning in the stream the Dirigo, Montreal and Chase.

LATEST 6 P. M.—The fire is now under control. The Grand Trunk R. R. Depot is safe.

A New Cave at Niagara Falls.

A recent number of the Suspension Bridge *Journal* contains the following:

"Two men named James Mumford and Thomas Conroy, who have for many years acted as guides through the Cave of the Winds on Goat Island, determined to ascertain if there was not another cave under the American Fall. They repaired to the front of the ferry, provided with ropes and ladders. After getting beyond this sheet of water without much difficulty, they found it necessary to use their boats in order to reach the desired locality. Mr. G. W. Simms, an eye witness, says the men were out of sight for some time, and he gave them up for lost. They soon, however, made their reappearance, and pronounced the new cave one of the wonders of the world. It was pitch-dark in the cave, and in one place they stood between two walls of water. They were prevented from going further for want of more tools and out the land keeps it for sale. 194

"What is become of me if you die?" asked an affectionate wife of her receding husband. "I don't know," he snapped out querulously; it would look better in you to be thinking about what's to become of me."

STOP those Chills that have been harassing you so long, as they sometimes end in that fatal disease called by some the "Up-Country Yellow Fever." They can be very easily stopped by taking SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR. Do not delay; go at once to your druggist, and get a package and be cured.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

for Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

for Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

for Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scratch.

SAPOLIO

is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tin ware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

for washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

removes Stains from Marble Mantles, Tables and Shelves, from Hard finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.

HAND SAPOLIO

a new and wonderfully effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO

is delicate for the Bath, "reaches the point of action" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant hue to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, imparting a smooth, velvety action of blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO

is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO

removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Air Slacking, workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO

costs 10 to 15 cts per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our Pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
20 PARK PLACE, N. Y.

july 6 1y

REASONS WHY THE

PAIN - KILLER

MADE BY

PERRY DAVIS & SON

IS THE

Best Family Medicine of the Age!

And why it should be kept always near at hand:

1st. **Pain-Killer** is the most certain Cholera cure that medical science has produced.

2nd. **Pain-Killer**, as a Diarrhœa and Dysentery remedy, seldom if ever fails.

3rd. **Pain-Killer** will cure Cramps or Pains in any part of the system. A single dose usually effects a cure.

4th. **Pain Killer** will cure Dyspepsia and Indigestion, if used according to directions.

5th. **Pain-Killer** is an almost never failing cure for Sudden Colds, Coughs, &c.

6th. **Pain-Killer** has proved a Sovereign Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Chill Fever; it has cured the most obstinate cases.

7th. **Pain-Killer** as a liniment is unequaled for Frost Bites, Chilblains, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, &c.

8th. **Pain-Killer** has cured cases of Rheumatism and Neuralgia after years standing.

9th. **Pain-Killer** will destroy flies, Fleas, Bed Bugs, Moths, Old Sores, giving relief from Pain are the first application.

10th. **Pain-Killer** cures Headache, and Toothache.

11th. **Pain-Killer** will save you days of Sickness and pay a Dollar in time and Doctor's Bills.

12th. **Pain-Killer** is a purely Vegetable preparation, so that it can be taken in every case without any fear of injury, and we confidently recommend it as the greatest family and Medicine ever offered to the public. By its timely use many lives have been saved, and many others prevented from being overcome by disease. One dose will relieve the most delicate female, and after a few doses a permanent cure is effected. Nothing can be more beneficial to the aged and infirm. Explicit directions accompany each bottle. Be sure and get the genuine. Every Druggist, and nearly every Country Grocer throughout the land keeps it for sale. 194

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

For over FORTY YEARS this

PURELY VEGETABLE

LIVER MEDICINE has proved to be the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

For LIVER COMPLAINT and its painful offspring, DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression or Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, CHILLS AND FEVER, &c., &c.

After years of careful experiments, we need a few of and urgent demand, we now present to our original *Genuine Powders*.

THE PREPARED,

a liquid form of SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR, containing all its wonderful and valuable properties, and other ingredients.

ONE DOLLAR BOTTLES.

The Powders, (price as before) $1 per pack age. Sent by mail $1 04.

CAUTION!

Buy no Powders or PREPARED SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR unless in our engraved wrapper, with Trade mark, Stamp and Signature unbroken. None other is genuine.

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
MACON, GA., and PHILADELPHIA

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

dec 6, 1872 269-1y6h

Schnapps, Brandy Peaches, &c.

250 CASES SCHNAPPS.
200 Cases Brandy Peaches.
50 Cases Brandy Cherries.
For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.
aug 9 190

Hay, Spirit Casks and Glue.

400 BALES HAY.
700 Spirit Casks.
200 Bbls. Glue.
For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.
aug 9 190

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SOAP.

150 BOXES AND CADDIES TOBACCO.
20 bbls. and ½ bbls. Snuff.
50 cases, 1 and 2 oz. Snuff.
200 boxes Soap.
For sale by
F. W. KERCHNER.
aug 9 190

NEVER

Neglect a Cough. Nothing is more certain to lay the foundation for future evil consequences.

WELLS' CARBOLIC TABLETS

are a sure cure for all the diseases of the Respiratory Organ, sore throat, colds, croup, diphtheria, asthma, catarrh, hoarseness, dryness of the throat, windpipe, or bronchial tubes, and all diseases of the lungs.

In all cases of sudden cold, however taken, these TABLETS should be promptly and freely used. They equalize the circulation of the blood, mitigate the severity of the attack, and will, in a very short time, restore healthy action to the affected organs.

Wells' Carbolic Tablets are put up only in *blue boxes*. Take no substitutes. If they can't be found at your druggist's, send at once to the Agent in New York, who will forward them by return mail.

Don't be deceived by mitations.
Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
JOHN Q. KELLOGG,
78 Platt St., New York,
Sole Agent for United States.
Send for circular 4w

$57.60 AGENTS' profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, New York. 4w

"PSYCHOMANCY, or Soul-Charming." How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25c., together with a marriage guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, Wedding Night Shirt, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & Co., Publishers, Phila. 4w

CHOLERA
AND
EPIDEMIC DISEASES
PREVENTED BY USING

BROMO-CHLORALUM,

The New Odorless and Non-Poisonous Powerful DEODORIZER & DISINFECTANT

Its daily use destroys all bad odors and poisonous emanations about your premises, and there by prevents contagion and disease; contains no poison and has no odor of its own, and is always safe.

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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court—Spring Term, 1873.

Halsted Bourden, Executor of B. L. Hill, deceased.

Against

Charles E Rhodes, of the State of Alabama.
Ann Smith, " " "
John Smith, " " "
Edward Smith, " " "
James Rhodes, " " "
—— Lewis and wife, " " "
Kate Lewis, " " "
Dr. Jno Bourden and wife, Bethe Bourden, " " "
A J Weyms & wife, " " "
Fanny Weyms, " " "
F F Williamson & wife " " "
Catharine Witherspoon " " "
Jas H Houston & wife " " "
Amanda Houston of the State of Louisiana.
Hiram J Gordon of the State of Mississippi.
Thomas H Wright & wife, " "
Priscilla Wright, " "
Buckner L H Wright, " "
Joseph K Hatch, of the State North Carolina.
David Everitt, " "
D E Smith and wife " "
Louisa Smith " "
Benj Griswold & wife " "
Ann Griswold " "
Richard Hatch & wife " "
Julia Hatch " "
David Wright, Exr'r of Isaac Wright " "
T B Hill " "
Buckner Pearce " "
Dr. P. W. Ward " "
Heirs-at-law of Stephen Murphey and wife Jakey Dupree or Stephens " "
P W Hall and wife " "
Margaret Hall " "
Buckner Smith " "
Speight Hill, Executor of Thomas Hill, deceased " Mississippi.
Buckner L. Hill by his Guardian Speight Hill " "
Charles F Dreme " New York.
Martha E. Shine " Florida.

This cause is referred to J. D. Southerland, Clerk of this Court